

A look at

WELFARE



Twenty-First Annual Report

of the

State Welfare Board

one, nineteen fifty-seven through june thirty, nineteen fifty-eight

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"The respective counties of the State shall provide in the manner prescribed by law, for those of the inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmity or misfortune, may have claims upon the aid and sympathy of society;

provided, however, the Legislature may by general law provide for a uniform Statewide system for such benefits, and appropriate money therefor;

but no such general law shall provide benefits to any person who shall not have been a resident of the State of Florida for a period of five years continuously next preceding his application therefor, nor shall such general law provide for benefits to any person solely on account of age who has not attained the age of sixty-five years;

provided, further, that where by any law of the United States, a lesser or different period of residence, age or citizenship shall be fixed in order for the State of Florida to participate in any Federal grants that might be made for such purposes, the Legislature may prescribe such requirements as to citizenship, age and residence as will be consistent with and not in conflict with such Federal law."

Florida State Constitution
Article XIII, Section III,
as amended 1936.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

of the

STATE WELFARE BOARD

for the

State of Florida

Department of Public Welfare
and the twelve welfare districts.

State Welfare Board

as of June 30, 1958

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Governor of Florida

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Sir:

We have used this annual report as an opportunity for direct and frank discussion of public welfare and a smattering of the humane philosophy behind it.

This is not a complete answer to the question, "What is public welfare?", but it is perhaps enough to provoke thought and stimulate questions.

We feel that an agency of the state can best serve our growing population only after the functions, limitations, and capabilities of the agency are clearly identified and candidly discussed by many citizens.

We submit this report as one step toward a more thorough comprehension of the Florida Department of Public Welfare by the people of Florida.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Hal Stallings".

J. Hal Stallings
Chairman, State Welfare Board

FLORIDA'S PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM is administered by the Department of Public Welfare, which in turn, is governed by the State Welfare Board with twelve District Boards responsible to it on an area basis. The State Welfare Board is composed of seven members, appointed by the Governor for 4-year overlapping terms and confirmed by the Senate. Members of the District Welfare Boards are also appointed by the Governor, two or more from each county in the District in proportion to population. The State and District Board Members serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. The program is supported by appropriations authorized by the State Legislature and supplemented by Federal funds in the event that the State law complies with conditions prescribed by the Federal Social Security Act. These conditions are intended to insure fair and equitable distribution of funds, and leave the responsibility of administration entirely with the State. The State Welfare Act gives the Department broad responsibilities for caring for needy persons and for making and carrying out plans for the permanent rehabilitation of persons in need of care.

THE STATE WELFARE BOARD, as the governing body of the Department of Public Welfare, exercises supervisory, regulatory and policy making power for the Department. The Board is charged with the responsibility of administering, or causing to be administered, all social welfare carried on by the use of State funds, joint Federal and State funds, and may cooperate with counties and cities in administering their welfare services. It employs an administrator designated as the State Welfare Director to carry out its decisions. The District Welfare Boards have a supervisory function in twelve districts of the State, with the responsibility of supervising the administration within their areas in carrying out the rules, regulations and policies adopted by the State Welfare Board. The Act also gives responsibility to the State Welfare Board, acting through its District Boards, to determine the amount of money, within the limitations fixed by law, that applicants may receive. *This amount is determined by (1) the money appropriated by the Legislature; (2) number of eligible applicants; (3) the extent of need of each eligible person.*

A Look At Welfare

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WHAT IS PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare is a government service to help people with two kinds of personal, private problems: financial need and social disorder. Many of us stumble out of the quick march of our competitive society every day. Why? A dread disease or accident, divorce or desertion, sudden death, innate debility, advancing age, or ordinary human frailty.

Ours is a vigorous, orderly society where social disorder and financial need make common companions. Giving equitable financial help is the service for which public welfare is best known. This service is widely called "relief," a good word here, because often the money grant relieves only the most immediate signs of the social disorder.

Treatment is the second principal service of public welfare. Blindness, disability, advancing age, or deprived childhood can set us apart from the orderly community life around us. Being set apart, or feeling so, is itself a crippling disorder. The method of treatment, of helping a person to re-establish himself as a valued member of his community, is called social casework. Social casework is a disciplined way of helping a person evaluate his own assets and liabilities, of helping a person develop for himself a more happy, useful, and socially approved way of living in his community.

The concept basic to public welfare in America is that no person should have to endure living standards below certain measurable minimum levels of health and decency. The combination of financial assistance and the services of the social case worker translate this basic concept, that need is an anachronism, into better ways of helping people, every day.

Every social disorder that can make an adult dependent on others can be doubly crippling to his children. In addition to the obvious and often dramatic social disorders which bring parents or children into court and to front pages of newspapers, there are an equal number of more quiet and insidious problems.

Perhaps children have some right to a normal amount of support and care in a home which they feel is their own. When is a home inadequate? This is the question which the social worker must help answer. The social worker has unique skills to strengthen or restore normal home life; or, if this is not possible, to study the needs and problems of the child. These skills make it possible for a service of government to place the child in the most suitable substitute home available to him, when necessary.

Often children are gathered together in groups, and cared for in groups, simply because they have not learned to like, trust, and live with adults. In some instances children are cared for in groups because foster home care is not available in the community.

Working mothers often need a place for their children to be cared for during the day. In these centers, as well as other places where children are cared for in groups, it is in the public interest that these children be assured the best care available. A system of licensing which emphasizes improvement of standards may help assure continual development of the best services available.

An additional service to children is the distribution of surplus commodities, donated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to supplement and improve diets in schools, charitable and state non-penal institutions, and in some camps for children.

WHAT IS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Public assistance means financial aid and casework service for those in need. Financial need is the basic qualification. Applicants for public assistance must qualify by an extensive set of eligibility requirements, applied with meticulous care, before a grant can be approved.

To compute the public assistance grant, the applicant's monthly income is subtracted from the amount of money he needs, according to the department's standards of health and decency. The difference between what he needs and what he has coming in is the amount of his grant, if not more than the maximum allowed. The department's standards of health and decency are determined by studies of current costs, prices, and incomes.

The eligibility requirements of public assistance are restrictive. They do exclude many people from being helped by the public welfare programs. They are established by federal law, and by state law. The way they are applied by the state welfare agency is also related to the appropriations provided.

The American dream of freedom from want was translated into statutory right by the federal Social Security Act of 1935. Students of social history identify this act as a landmark in human development of a magnitude similar to the Declaration of Independence.

Public assistance is often confused with the federal insurance program known as "social security." Public assistance is a joint state and federal program administered by each state. The public assistance grant is based on proof of financial need.

Old Age, Survivor's and Disability Insurance is the social security program administered by the federal government. OASDI is similar to a pension program in that eligibility is based on individual contributions to the "social security" fund.

Though the Social Security Act is the basis of most of our social welfare law, each state must pass its own laws to make public assistance operative within its borders. The state wel-

fare act modifies eligibility requirements to reflect local needs, and to take fullest advantage of fund-matching formulas established under the federal act.

Helping people is a special skill of the social worker, and the Social Security Act encourages the states to develop programs of rehabilitative services and provides for matching funds to help pay the cost. State welfare agencies are re-examining their methods of helping people, and are using on-the-job training, educational leave scholarships, as well as research to improve their programs.

Welfare agencies are giving more attention to the medically indigent person and to our aging population. They seek improved financial and social services, more adequately to cope with family breakdown which deprives thousands of children each year of some parental support and care.

AID TO THE BLIND

Why are some people dependent on public funds for support? Blindness is widely accepted as a cause of dependency. Blindness and poverty conjure up a picture of the beggar with his tin cup, or the patient seller of apples, pencils, or shoe laces.

We applaud the man who rises above his handicap to economic independence. We help the blind man whenever we meet him. Being blind does not mean an automatic liking for the solicitous help offered by friends. The blind man also clings to his independence. Public assistance has helped the blind man preserve his integrity and independence, so necessary to overcome a handicap.

To one person, blindness is disaster; to another, it is challenge. To each, it means relearning almost every normal activity. Blindness limits employment, reduces earning power, and the blind man must purchase many services which he would ordinarily do himself.

Welfare law assumes that the blind person has a right to preserve his dignity, to be known for his own worth, to use his abilities, and to live without fear of want.

In June 1940, when Florida's population was about two and a half million, Florida had 2,346 recipients of aid to the blind. Now, 18 years later, with Florida's population well over

four million, the number of blind people receiving aid is only 2,523. Percentagewise, the indigent blind receiving assistance are decreasing.

The Florida Council for the Blind, a state agency, is responsible for preventive, corrective, and rehabilitative programs. The council reports more than 10,000 legally blind persons in Florida; and almost 50% of all blindness occurs in the older 10% of our population.

Last year, over 27,000 adults and children lost their sight in the U.S.A. Forty per cent is attributed to glaucoma and cataracts, which are not now fully understood or preventable. About half of the blindness today can be prevented, if treatment is found before the eye condition is too advanced.

Welfare workers detect many cases of eye disease and refer them to the Florida Council for the Blind. The social worker's knowledge of the danger signals of eye disease is responsible for many cases of sight restoration, and prevention of blindness.

Each person who gets a welfare check is in need. For blind people, the definition of need is more liberal than for others. In computing the grant, the applicant's monthly income is subtracted from his measured monthly need. In the other categories, all income must be counted. In computing a grant in aid to the blind, the applicant's earned income up to \$50 a month is disregarded. This liberal provision is not applied to the aged, dependent children, or the disabled.

AID TO THE DISABLED

Along with poor diet and shelter, poverty brings long-term untreated illness. Seeing this, medical doctors traditionally devote a portion of their practice to free cases. This recent program for the permanently and totally disabled now gives both social work and medical practitioners accurate data about the coincidence of disabling disease and poverty.

The disabled recipient must be in need and also permanently and totally disabled.

A medical examination and social study fixes for each applicant a primary diagnosis and, in about half of the cases, also a secondary diagnosis. The department's medical consultants report that of the fifteen categories of diagnosis, two make up almost half of the total number of cases approved. These two are "Diseases of The Circulatory System" and "Diseases of The Nervous System And Sense Organs." The next two largest groups are "Mental, Psychoneurotic And Personality Disorders," and "Diseases of The Bones And Organs of Movement." These four categories of diagnosis comprise by far the majority of the some 6,400 permanently and totally disabled people now receiving public assistance.

To the recipient, the social worker is a new avenue of hope. The friendly counseling, and their joint discussions of the social and medical problems, are often the first steps to a boost in morale and a revived independence of spirit. The monthly check, aside from being much needed money, is a symbol of independence and a reminder that the people of Florida care enough to help. The check is the evidence that disability does not mean discard. From these simple beginnings, the disabled man is helped to attain the highest level of self-sufficiency of which he is capable.

Since the disability must be total and permanent, the number of recipients in this category is expected to increase. In July 1956, when the program was one year old, 3,326 people were receiving aid; by July 1957, the caseload had increased to 5,677; and at the end of its third year, June 30, 1958, the number had increased to 6,318.

Each applicant is given a physical examination by a medical doctor in his community. The results of this examination, plus the social history gathered by the welfare worker, are studied by the department's medical review team, made up of doctors and social workers. The medical doctors include two specialists in internal medicine, a specialist in psychiatry, and a specialist in ophthalmology. The social work members of the team have broad experience and specific training as medical social workers. Frequently this is the first medical and rehabilitative study ever given the applicant.

The disability must be permanent and total with respect to employment in the community or housekeeping. The social casework report of the behavior and activity of the applicant contributes to the medical understanding of the disability, and the social worker's appraisal of the vocational limitations of the applicant in his community is also evaluated. Treatment and rehabilitation recommendations often result from this professional and technical case study.

Another legal requirement increases the delay between application and approval. This is a "relative responsibility" law. If specified relatives of the applicant have the financial ability to help support the applicant, a measured amount of money must be assumed as income from this relative when computing the applicant's grant.

The investigation of relatives and their finances means more delay in approval of the application. The department has no way to assure the recipient that his relatives will give him help. Not knowing what funds to count on makes planning for the future more difficult. This is Florida's only public assistance program with a "relative responsibility" law, and it is not effective.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

This is the most criticized welfare program. Although its purpose is to strengthen family life where children are deprived of parental support and care, the program's most vocal critics claim that it encourages women to conceive and bear illegitimate children. Social workers and welfare administrators in both public and private agencies are also critical of the program. Their argument is different. From their daily experience in working with indigent and broken families, they say that the welfare check which the state sends is too small to help toward rehabilitation. Also, caseloads are so large that the social worker can routinely visit the family only once every six months. Large caseloads and small grants combine to make "ADC" an inadequate program.

Social workers have come to see dependency somewhat as doctors see disease. With adequate diagnosis, skilled treatment, referral to specialists as needed, and properly supervised convalescence, many patients can return to social and economic health: self-care and self-support.

As in any other disease, there are incurable cases. Here the social worker tries to prevent the spread of the disease to other members of the family. Two "wonder drugs" are: the money of the public assistance grant, and the time and the skill which the social worker is able to devote to the case.

Controlled experiments in the treatment of this disease have been conducted by the department. Again and again, in actual cases, in actual field work, the social casework theory has been confirmed: for a substantial percentage of the "ADC families," this is a curable disease. Something can be done. As in so many dread organic diseases, if we wait too long to apply treatment, it can become incurable.

A look at the record hints of the gravity of the problem. In June 1956, the total number of ADC cases was 21,426; by June 1957, that number had increased to 22,580; and by June 1958, to 24,793. At the end of the fiscal year, the ADC caseload is increasing by 200 cases per month.

Is it possible to control the spread of this disease? Social workers say so; but, twenty years of experience show it cannot be done without adequate money for both public assistance grants and social work staff.

What are the germs of this disease? Hunger, despair, untreated sickness, accident, ignorance, mental illness, constitutional defect—these are the corrosive infections which cripple families with divorce, desertion, illegitimacy, incapacity, crime, and death. It is these people, so crippled, who are diagnosed and labeled social dependents. This is the disease which welfare departments all over the nation are struggling to control. Truly, miracle drugs are needed.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

When you have outlived most of your friends, and your ability to earn a living, the fearsome face of poverty and loneliness may be your only daily companion. It is the right of every citizen to grow old in a community which provides freedom from want, which preserves personal dignity, and which recognizes the continued worth of the individual.

Physical changes, the inevitable slowing-down of the human mechanism, and fading emotional drives, are barriers to a satisfying old age; but they are not insurmountable.

The purpose of old age assistance is to provide a standard of living consistent with decency and health; and, to give other services such as counseling, or referral to other agencies. The old person usually needs help to recognize the changes going on within him, and to find a way of living in his community which is best for him.

How to measure the importance of old age assistance to our aging population? Of the four and a quarter million people in Florida, about 438,000 are 65 or older. Of this group a little less than 18% benefit from old age assistance. The total number of old people whose living standards are directly affected is about 78,000. This is the largest group of public assistance recipients.

Public assistance is not an old age pension. The grant is computed by determining the person's minimum needs, according to standards established by the department. This minimum-needs budget shows how much income the person requires to maintain a standard of living compatible with decency and health. Next, the person's total income is computed. When his minimum needs are greater than his income, and he is otherwise eligible, the public assistance grant will be in the amount of that deficit, but not more than the \$66.00 maximum.

In June 1958, the average budgetary deficit for the aged was \$58.47, and the average old age assistance grant was \$53.83. On an average then, Florida is meeting about 92% of the need of its old age recipients.

SERVICES PROGRAM

The first job of public assistance is to give financial aid, but social welfare workers have learned that money does not solve all social problems. Out of this early discovery, and from decades of experience, has grown the disciplined profession of social work.

Social welfare agencies have been using social casework for many years. The 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act made it possible for federal funds to match state funds in providing social casework services to public assistance recipients.

In its simplest expression, social casework requires a relationship between the recipient and the social worker similar to that between the patient and his doctor, between the client and his lawyer. Social casework service differs from legal and medical service partly in that every aspect of a person's life is related to his social welfare: health, residence, finance, legal encumbrances, family life, personality, education, vocations and avocations, ambitions and goals, and many others.

Almost every applicant for financial aid also has other social problems, and it is a goal of the department that every person who comes in touch with the department will find it a helpful experience. The applicant's first step is to show financial need. The social worker's skill and understanding of personal finances and budgeting can turn a study of financial need into a better plan for the future use of income and other resources.

The other eligibility requirements also help evaluate the applicant's past in a way that is most likely to help him in the future. A better understanding of personal problems and assets, plus the social worker's counsel about how he is a part of the community, is now a normal part of a public assistance application.

It is not for the social worker to perform services for the recipient. It is rather a service of the social worker to help him see how much he can do for himself. In other words, public assistance has adopted a proved method of fostering self-reliance.

We must face the fact that many people come to the department because they do need to be dependent on someone. They need someone else to shoulder part of their burdens. In many cases this dependence must be allowed, though controlled. The recipient may need this kind of emotional relief as much as the financial relief. This is a normal and a routine phase of social casework. Like any other form of therapy, the ultimate goal is to return the individual to the maximum of self-care and self-support of which he is capable. The control of the relationship between the department and the recipient requires both skill and maturity of the social worker. To help the department's social workers perfect their skills, in-service training programs have been successfully started and are continuing.

The services program is a recent addition under the Social Security Act and several more years will elapse before uniform statistical reporting is so developed as to provide a detailed measure of the program's success.

APPEALS AND HEARINGS

The social worker who takes the application and helps verify eligibility, does not have the right to refuse or reject the application. If clearly not eligible, the applicant may withdraw the application, but need not do so. It is the function and duty of the district welfare board to approve or reject applications for assistance.

If the application is rejected, or if the public assistance grant is not in the proper amount, or if, for any other reason, treatment seems unfair, the recipient first communicates with the social worker. If this interview is not satisfactory, a request for a hearing by the State Welfare Board is in order.

There is no red tape. The social worker will have explained this already. The recipient need only communicate, by whatever means is convenient, and request a hearing.

The procedure is simple. The hearings officer employed by the department assures a prompt and thorough opportunity for the recipient to present his appeal, using witnesses, personal representation, or whatever is necessary.

The State Welfare Board studies the case with meticulous attention to individual rights, human needs, and to the legal requirements of public assistance. In this role, the State Welfare Board has a quasi-legal character similar to a court, and its decision is final. The appellant does have the normal right to use regular courts of law if the decision of the State Welfare Board seems not satisfactory.

The use of district welfare boards to approve and reject public assistance grants, and the procedures of hearings by the State Welfare Board, assure each recipient that his rights under law are jealously and sympathetically guarded by his fellow citizens.

In the past year the State Welfare Board has reviewed 130 appeals; 88 of these have been denied; 42 have been approved.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

During the past 75 years, helping people in trouble has been the subject of deep concern and study by professional social workers, board members, and other volunteers. Their experience has produced certain knowledge and conviction that some things are helpful and some are not. Some ways of helping people are successful; some are damaging. We can learn these methods, and we can teach them to others. We do not have to repeat the costly trial and error method used by the pioneers.

The in-service training committee, composed of senior supervisory personnel, began with the principle that all training would be for the purpose of giving better service to applicants and recipients. In some cases this may mean mobilizing many community resources to meet a family's needs, in others it might be no more than prompt and courteous determination of ineligibility rather than eligibility. The committee evaluated the obstacles to a training program: 1. the present limitation of administrative funds; 2. the size of caseloads, resulting in excessive pressures on both social workers and their supervisors; 3. the number of social workers, over six hundred.

The best beginning, it was decided, would be to train the unit supervisors, for they carry the day-by-day job of helping each social worker fulfill his responsibility to both the recipient and the department.

In January 1958, each district commenced a scheduled series of 14 training meetings in which unit supervisors meet with their case supervisor. In the districts without case supervisors, state office personnel have provided the training leadership. With the exception of two summer months, these training meetings are held monthly throughout the state. Unit supervisors have responded with enthusiasm and there is evidence of real improvement in their handling of some difficult problems in better ways. There are also indications that the training program has increased staff members' interest in their

jobs and improved staff morale.

Though successful, only a beginning has been made. There is a great need for more specific training aids and devices to help public assistance workers acquire new knowledge, develop existing skills, and acquire fuller understanding of their responsibilities to the recipient. Orientation plans for all classes of positions need to be developed and put into effect. Orientation provides the sound basis for development of skills in each job.

Finally, no in-service training program can take the place of the leadership brought to the department by social workers with professional education in graduate schools of social work. The educational leave scholarships, available to public assistance workers only for the last three years, will provide some of these needed leaders. On their shoulders much of the real on-the-job training will fall.

The problems met each day by the social workers are as old as man. There are no easy human problems with easy or quick solutions; there is no bag of tricks, taught in one easy lesson, to insure success in all cases.

We can train each social worker to use his own experience, plus what he learns, to the fullest extent of his ability. We can better carry out the purposes of the federal Social Security Act; that financial assistance and helpful service may strengthen family life, may help needy families and individuals attain the maximum economic and personal independence of which they are capable. This is the job laid down for us.

In-service training is an administrative device, a tool, for helping carry out the public assistance job as promptly and as efficiently as possible. To do an effective job we must find time, and we must make training funds available. Mistakes in helping people are costly, in terms of human values and at times in terms of money. It is the department's responsibility to see that its employees are given the best possible opportunity to learn how to do the job expected of them.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE NEEDS IN FLORIDA

In the public assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled, maximum grants which may be paid to any person are limited by state law to \$66.00 per month. In these programs, the grants meet an average of 91.4% of the financial need that exists. In the program for aid to dependent children, where maximum grants are limited by appropriation, the grants meet, on an average, about 57.5% of the need.

The Social Security Act and the State Welfare Act require a uniform program. Future changes in public welfare may tend to meet the same percentage of need for each recipient. This method assures the most needy of more realistic help. At present the most needy are penalized by artificial maximums. The percentage of need met would be determined by appropriations available.

In the future, services to cure dependency will be given increased emphasis; and planning additional programs to help prevent dependency continues in the research and discussion stage.

The medically indigent person is another problem shared by many agencies and professions, and it may be solved increasingly by the use of vendor payment programs. At present a new method of purchasing prescribed medicines for recipients of public assistance is being developed. The need for vendor payments for nursing home care is being studied by the department as well as many other agencies concerned with the aging population in Florida.

Untreated illness is a recognized characteristic of poverty. By the time a person becomes eligible for old age assistance, illness often has become so disabling that he needs help to care for himself. For those who are not acutely ill, the nursing home is often their only haven.

A pressing need is smaller caseloads for social workers as well as improved programs for training social work staff. The tools of the welfare program are the financial grant, plus the skill and working hours of the social worker. These are tools which we must sharpen and use adroitly to meet the public assistance needs of our rapidly expanding population.

WHAT IS CHILD WELFARE

Both the rights and the welfare of a child are usually fostered by his own parents, in his own home. The idea of the happy home, a mother, father, and their children, is so much the American ideal that it is often difficult for us to visualize the hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are not adequate at one time or another.

Child welfare services are preventive and protective devices, as provided by law, of a sort that parents would want for their own children.

What kind of things happen to families so that the community, acting through a private organization or a government agency, must serve in place of the parents?

When a child refuses to live in his own home, there is trouble somewhere. The child runaway is often regarded as a mild protest against some imaginary injustice, or a way to avoid a spanking. This notion to the contrary, running away is often the child's way of saying that he cannot endure any longer the emotional tensions in his home. Running away may be the child's method of saying, "I want help."

More important are the instances when the community's sense of justice and decency is violated by the behavior of the parents, and a complaint is brought to the court that the home life is destructive to the child. Since neighborhoods tend to be homogenous in character, and neighbors are rightfully reluctant to make official complaints about each other, cases of "bad homes" seldom come to public attention until they are extremely, often criminally, bad.

When families have to endure the stress of accident, disease, or even temporary separation, they often need help in caring for their children. When neither relatives, friends, or private organizations can help them, it is in the community interest that a government service assure the welfare of the children.

Child welfare is not a pauper's program. Parents do reimburse the department for services rendered when they are able.

The emphasis of this program is on the service needed by the child, not on the financial ability of the parents. Whenever possible, plans are made to keep the child in his own home. When the mother is absent, housekeeper service is available to help maintain the normal household routines. In other instances, social casework and counseling services help parents maintain a happy home for their children.

When the child cannot remain in his own home, the department may provide foster home care on either a temporary or long-range plan.

In addition, the department has a licensing authority which helps assure minimum standards of care for dependent children who live in private institutions and children who are placed in group day-care centers during the working day, in some counties.

These services are provided children throughout the state:

1. The study of a child's situation to determine the problem and whether some help is available through the services of the department or other community resources.

2. Investigation and reports of findings and recommendations to the circuit courts for adoptions, except in those instances where the child was placed by a licensed child placing agency or is being adopted by a stepparent.

3. Foster home care for children under six.

4. Housekeeper service during a family emergency in order that children may stay in their own homes during a parent's absence.

5. Temporary shelter care in family boarding homes or temporary care institutions for children whose parents are ill, imprisoned, or neglectful.

6. Assistance and protection to unmarried mothers in planning for their care.

7. Planning for the return of runaway children.

8. Referring children in need of a permanent home to a licensed child placing agency for adoption placement.

9. Referring children to licensed child caring institutions for group care and to the department's child welfare units for foster home placement.

10. Preparation of admission studies for children committed to the state training schools.

The best way to raise children is one of the most widely discussed topics of our time. Thoughtful parents usually recog-

nize that their neighbors are not doing as good a job with their children as they ought to. They also know that their neighbors think the same thing of them. So, when the social worker shows on the scene, parents have a right to expect that he will be well educated, professionally trained, and that his work be expertly supervised.

It is generally recognized that to practice social casework in the child welfare field, you need five or six years of college training. The last one or two years of this training must be in a professional school of social welfare. In addition to a clear understanding of the social and psychological needs of the child, the social worker must know how to use the existing services and facilities in the community for the benefit of the child.

In only 16 counties does the department employ teams of professionally trained child welfare workers. In these counties only, the full range of child welfare services is available to children in trouble, and through them to their parents.

In the other 51 counties, foster home care must be restricted to children under six, except in emergency situations, and in these counties, families with children in trouble do not have the full advantage of social casework services and counseling with trained child welfare workers.

Obviously, child welfare services are not uniformly distributed statewide. The trend to the future for this division of public welfare is to make these services more readily available to the children who need them.

TEMPORARY SHELTER CARE

Temporary shelter care is a haven for troubled children.

These children are rarely delinquent, they have done nothing "bad." In every case, something bad has happened to the child, something that you would not want to happen to your children. Whether the child is a runaway, or his parents have been taken to jail, or he has been deserted or neglected, he has one outstanding need. He needs a home, shelter, food, care, and humane warmth.

What is a temporary shelter? Most of the time it is the normally happy home of people who are sincerely concerned for the welfare of children in trouble. Most of the time it is a "foster home," the private home of a couple who have the ability to take in a frightened child and make him feel warmly welcome, at any time of the day or night. In some instances temporary shelter is provided in private or public children's institutions.

What does temporary shelter do for the child? It gives him a time of relative calm in which to comprehend, as far as he is able, the facts of his new situation. It gives the social worker an opportunity to get to know the child and to study his family problems. It gives the social worker time in which to make definite plans in the best interest of the child.

At the end of this fiscal year, the department was planning for the future of 690 children in temporary shelter care.

Much credit for the success of this program must be given to the many private citizens who open their homes to children in trouble. Working with the supervision of the child welfare staff, these men and women make a warm home for children they have never seen before and may never see again. Though these men and women give their love and care generously, the children are seldom in their home long enough to return the affection in any measure. Theirs is an unselfish service, in the highest level of giving.

FOSTER HOME CARE

Sometimes parents must relinquish their children in order to rebuild their own lives or remake a home for their children when possible. In addition, hundreds of families every year are so broken by disease, accident, or commitment to an institution that their children must find a home elsewhere. Some of these children go to live with close relatives. Others are placed for immediate adoption with licensed child placing agencies. Many are placed in the foster homes supervised by the licensed private agencies, or in those licensed and supervised by the department.

For a child, there is no real substitute for his own parents and his home. When the child cannot live in his own home, and if adoption is not possible, a foster home is often the best substitute. Here the child must make friends with a new set of substitute parents, who sometimes have their own children living with them. Matching up the child with the right set of foster parents, placing the child in the home which can be most helpful to him, requires a high degree of professional skill.

In the sixteen counties where the department employs professionally trained child welfare workers, funds appropriated locally make it possible for the department to place children of any age in foster homes. The limited quantity of state funds available for statewide child welfare use requires the department to limit foster home care in the other 51 counties to children six years or younger. In these 51 counties, children over six can be placed in foster homes only on an emergency basis. This is usually called temporary shelter care.

Of the 714 children in foster care, some are babies; most are in primary school, few are teenagers. All of these children, at one time or another, had to move from a home broken by trouble or tension, to a friendly foster home. Some of them will return eventually to their own homes with their own parents.

For many of them, for whom adoption is not possible, the foster home is their only home. Here they will grow up and go to school in a normal way, graduate and marry to raise happy families of their own.

ADOPTIONS

Under Florida's present laws, the state's responsibility in the adoption field is quite clear and well defined.

When a petition for adoption is filed with a circuit court, the State Welfare Board becomes that child's guardian for the purpose of protecting his basic legal rights and his general welfare. This is true in all adoptions except those where a child is being adopted by his stepparent, and even here the proposed adoption may be studied by the department at the request of the court.

When the adoption arrangements are made by one of the several child placing agencies in Florida, the authority of the state is delegated to the private agency which has been duly licensed by the department.

The department provides a detailed social study of the adopting parents to the circuit court along with recommendations for or against the adoption. In order to do this, the law provides the department with supervisory authority over the child, in the home of its adoptive parents, for a period of ninety days after the petition for adoption has been filed with the court.

Of the 2,999 children placed for adoption during the past year, 1,697 were studied and supervised by the department.

CHILDREN PLACED FOR ADOPTION IN FLORIDA

July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958

Through Licensed Child Placing Agencies		487
Through Independent Arrangements of		
Doctors, nurses, hospital staff	536	
Own parents and relatives	408	
Other individuals	330	
Unlicensed agencies and courts	99	1373
Through Plan of Child's Family by		
Stepparents	863	
Other relatives	276	1139
Total Children Placed		2999

Though the department did adoption studies for more than half of the children adopted in Florida last year, it does not place children in homes for adoption. The State Welfare Board becomes a party to an adoption proceedings only after the child has been placed in the home of the adopting parents and those parents have filed a petition to adopt with the circuit court.

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS

The second annual report of Florida juvenile court statistics, January 1-December 31, 1957, reports on the 31,395 instances when children were alleged to be delinquent or dependent and neglected, or traffic violators, and so sent to juvenile courts. This report uses standardized, uniform, and meaningful statistics to show the sources and the reasons of referral, as well as the subsequent court actions, and the general characteristics of the children.

Both the collection and the interpretation of the statistics have been under the guidance of the advisory committee of juvenile court judges, appointed by the State Welfare Board. Eleven counties have judges of separate juvenile courts. Three of these judges are members of the committee, the other three members are county judges who also sit as juvenile court judges in their county.

In addition to the statistical report, the committee served ably in advising the State Welfare Board on matters pertaining to child welfare.

GROUP CARE AND LICENSING

Wherever children are cared for in groups, unusual circumstances prevail. Family life is our hallowed tradition. Only rarely do children have no family whatsoever. On the other hand, there are some children whose situations are so exceptional that they cannot live happily with their parents or even with substitute parents.

The removal of a child from his own home by a court, or the placement of a child in an institution, is a serious matter. The choice between placement in a substitute home or in group care is also a difficult decision to make. Expert consideration is required.

Infants in particular do not thrive on group living, even by the day. Neither do children who require an extra amount of individual attention. In fact, to be really effective, even for those children who can use it, group care must be skillfully administered. It does have inherent advantages, but unless these are realized, its disadvantages become all too apparent.

The basic responsibility of the department's licensing authority over private children's homes is to protect children from below minimum care. The bulk of its work with these homes is consultative.

More attention is being given to admitting only those children who need group care and more emphasis is being placed on work with the child's own family. These homes are continually improving the quality of the group care they provide.

The department's licensing authority does not extend to children's homes and detention homes operated by the several counties, nor to the state institutions for children; however, a cooperative relationship exists with them. The Department of Public Welfare operates no institutions of its own.

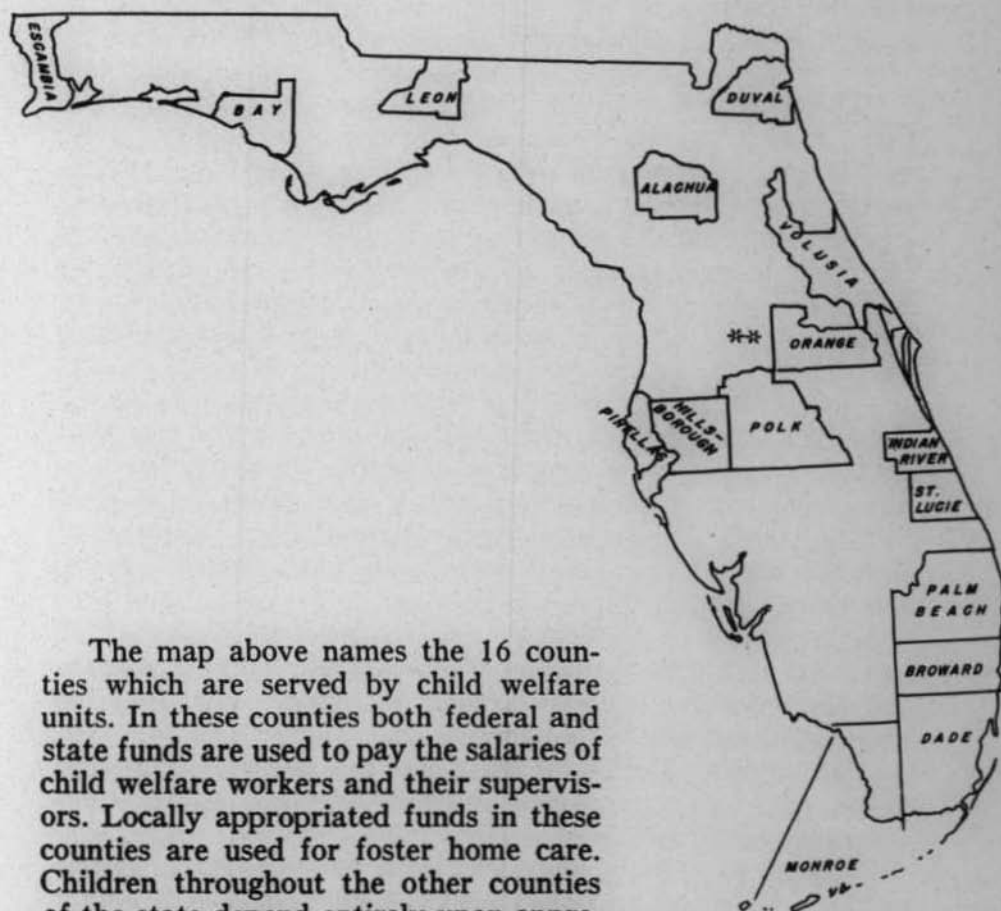
In the past twenty years the number of working women in the United States has increased manyfold. The fact that almost half of these women are married, and many of them have children, does not mean that there is any necessary and

clear connection between the working mother and the rising tide of juvenile delinquency throughout the country.

There is, however, one very clear connection between this trend and public welfare. Day nurseries and boarding homes for children are increasing rapidly to meet the demands of working parents. Parents have a right to assume that their children will get the best available care during their hours away from home. To help assure the protection of these children the department has authority to license independent boarding homes and day-care programs in Dade, Duval, and Orange counties.

Again, the emphasis is on encouraging the personnel of these boarding homes and day-care centers ever to strive toward better care for the children entrusted to them. During the years this licensing program has been in effect, marked improvement in the overall quality of care has been evident. Many new centers and homes are opened each year, however, and constant attention to the minimum standards is required.

COUNTIES SERVED BY CHILD WELFARE UNITS



The map above names the 16 counties which are served by child welfare units. In these counties both federal and state funds are used to pay the salaries of child welfare workers and their supervisors. Locally appropriated funds in these counties are used for foster home care. Children throughout the other counties of the state depend entirely upon appropriations by the state legislature for the direct care services they receive under the child welfare program.

**

** At the end of the year, final plans had been made to add a unit in Lake county.

PERSONNEL

Throughout the United States, courts, hospitals, institutions, clinics, private organizations, and city, county, state, and federal governments compete to hire trained and experienced social workers. As competition raises salary scales, more men are entering the profession, and more social workers are returning to college for graduate professional training. The future recruitment of social workers looks brighter than it ever has. At present, all social work agencies have difficulty filling vacancies; the department is no exception.

Both federal and state law require that employees of the department be under a merit system. This assures the most equitable employment practices available. Finding new employees for the department is only a small part of the state merit system's job. To complement the state merit system, and to administer the personnel policies of the department is the function of the Division of Personnel.

At the end of this fiscal year the department had 1256 budgeted positions, of which 1163 were filled. In order to maintain these positions during the year, the department hired 343 people and separated 265 people.

The heavy workload carried by the department's staff is the most urgent personnel problem: caseloads are too large properly to help people in need.

Experience, study, and field work have proved that, for public assistance programs, the caseload of a social worker should not exceed one of these averages:

OAA 150	AB 125	AD 100	ADC 75
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Present caseloads average:

OAA 276	AB 231	AD 148	ADC 132
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The department needs enough staff to reduce caseloads. In Florida at this time, a practical goal is expressed by these figures:

OAA 225	AB 175	AD 120	ADC 90
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When caseload averages are reduced to this level, the department will be able to make a most effective and economic use of its ability to hire and train employees and subsequently to help needy people back toward self-support and self-care.

In many instances, as high as 50% of certain caseloads, in certain communities, can be returned to self-support when the social worker carries a practical workload.

Since a good number of public welfare recipients are Negro, it has become feasible in eighteen counties to employ some Negro social workers. The increased use of Negro staff in other counties would facilitate staffing the department, since statistics show there is much less personnel turnover on the Negro staff than on the white staff. At present the department employs approximately 100 Negro social workers.

In the competition to hire social workers, the department is handicapped by the \$285 per month entrance salary of the Social Worker I, the beginning social work job; by the public's concept of the social worker; by the shortage of experienced and professionally trained social workers; and by the department's requirement that each social work employee furnish an automobile for the daily performance of his duties.

Most men, with the ability and fortitude to do this work, are attracted to the industries which pay salaries high enough to support a family. As a result of the low salary level, most social workers are women, who have a higher turnover rate than men. Recently tabulated "Reasons for Separations" show that 58% of separations were for: maternity, moved, other home responsibilities, health, marriage. No cost figures are available for Florida, but social work agencies in other parts of the country report that the cost of replacing a social work employee is from \$100 to \$500.

Higher salaries, to reduce turnover, improve the quality of staff, and attract more men employees, will prove to be a real economy, in the long run.

The short supply of social workers with both experience and professional training, and the relatively low salary which the department offers them, seriously impedes the department's ability to administer and supervise the social services required by Florida's rapid growth. The present shortage is also a product of a long standing public concept of "the social worker."

When John Q. Citizen thinks of "social worker," the stereotyped image which comes to mind is often the aggressive femi-

nist of the 1920's, or the flat-heeled shoes, drab garb, and severe appearance of a Mrs. Meany in the funny papers. The public's image of the social worker is only beginning to reflect the bright faces of young men and women now entering this profession. Social work is now increasingly recognized as critical to the continued healthy development of our society.

The long-range recruiting project of the department has helped create a more accurate public image of the social worker. As the social work profession becomes more widely understood, this impediment to employment will tend to diminish. This recruiting project has been accepted by the State Welfare Board as a regular, continuing responsibility of the department. It is needed to assure a supply of people interested in social work as a career.

Scores of high school and college students have responded to the television films and newspaper publicity about social work, and equally, many applications have come from persons interested in immediate employment.

A recruitment advisory committee of citizens distinguished in their various fields was appointed by the State Welfare Board, and it guided this recruiting effort. Florida has received national recognition for establishing this aggressive recruiting program.

Educational leave scholarships provided by the last two legislatures gave the department its present impetus to increase the number of trained case workers, supervisors, and administrators. Until recent inauguration of the in-service training program, educational leave scholarships were the department's only training tool. Educational leave scholarships do partly account for the department's increasing ability to render rehabilitative services as well as financial assistance to the needy.

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

The federal government, through its Department of Agriculture, purchases large quantities of food as part of its price support program as well as those foods especially suited for school lunch programs. Much of this food is donated to the states. The way in which these foods can be used by the states is limited by law and administrative decisions. In all states federally donated foods are available to non-profit lunch programs in elementary and high schools; charitable institutions serving needy persons; child care centers; non-profit summer camps; state non-penal institutions; disaster victims; and state and local public welfare agencies. The supply of foods is not predictable from one year to the next because much of the distribution is a product of a price support program which is in turn keyed to the national food production and markets.

Of the many foods available for distribution to eligible agencies last year, only five, by law, could also be distributed directly to needy persons: flour, corn meal, rice, dry milk, cheese.

During the winter of 1957-1958, exceptionally cold weather, alternating with heavy rains, caused thousands of migrant farm laborers to be unemployed for several months. In five counties of southern Florida the problem became so acute that local county authorities requested emergency aid from the department.

The first program of direct distribution of the five surplus commodities listed above started in Collier county on January 8, 1958.

The amount of food given to the head of each family was based on the estimated need for a two-week period, taking into consideration the size of each family. The available federal foods could not provide a suitable diet for an extended period. County groups, civic groups, church organizations, individuals, and business firms contributed foods, money, and clothing to supplement the federal surplus foods. The state cabinet re-

leased \$15,000 to supplement the needs of the people in Imokalee.

The cold weather also prevented the normal harvest of seafoods along the coastline of Wakulla county. Again, through the county commissioners, surplus commodities were distributed directly to the families in need.

Collier county made its last distribution on April 1; Dade county on March 25; Palm Beach county on March 20; Broward county, March 13; Okeechobee county, March 10; and Wakulla county on March 21.

In each of the counties, the board of county commissioners, or their delegates, assumed responsibility for the transportation, storage, handling, packaging, and accountability of the foods and for certifying the eligibility of recipients.

The amount of food actually distributed: flour, 446,975 lbs.; corn meal, 303,455 lbs.; rice, 204,610 lbs.; dry milk, 163,912 lbs.; cheese 163,680 lbs.; and dry beans, 39,900 lbs. The dry beans were not available from federal stocks, but were withdrawn from the Dade county school lunch program as an emergency measure.

The emergency use of these foods to aid the unemployed naturally stimulates suggestions that the direct distribution of surplus foods be used as a regular part of Florida's assistance program. Though logic seems to be on the side of this suggestion, four basic facts must be inspected. First, the kind and amount of food available from the federal government is not predictable from time to time; second, the administrative expenses of shipping, storage, repackaging, and distribution are high in relation to the actual value of the foods distributed; third, the foods available comprise only a partial diet; fourth, an assistance grant, in the form of money, allows the recipient to purchase the food most suited to his needs. Also, the money grant allows him the opportunity to make his own plans for his own welfare: the successful practice of freedom of choice is the first step toward self-sufficiency.

A tabulation of the activities of commodity distribution appear in the statistical summary pages of this report.

CIVIL DEFENSE

In the event of large scale disaster, such as that which may be caused by enemy attack, civil government must be preserved.

It is the present responsibility of "civil defense" to plan and prepare for the preservation of life, property, and human rights through the emergency, using all agencies of government.

As the agency now responsible for Florida's social welfare programs, the department must plan for the provision of food, shelter, clothing, location information, financial assistance, and social services in the event of a civil defense emergency which nullifies the normal supply of these necessities. At present, the number of people served by the department is limited by law. In an emergency, the department will serve every citizen affected.

In spite of this obvious handicap, this fiscal year saw the completion of Florida's state level civil defense operational plan for survival. The welfare portion of the survival plan was produced by the joint efforts of the department and the State Civil Defense Agency. The role of the department is clearly outlined.

In addition to planning, the department also participated in the several civil defense staff colleges, held by Florida's Civil Defense Agency and General Extension Division.

ADMINISTRATION

Only 7.38% of the welfare dollar is spent for administration. Eleven other states have a lower administrative cost. This 7.38% includes every expense of the department which is not some form of direct assistance to people in need of help. Included in this small percentage are the many helpful services performed on behalf of a recipient to foster his rehabilitation, the consultation with other community institutions, organizations, or agencies concerned with human welfare, as well as the many official functions of the department as required by law and policy.

Another clue to the economical performance of the department appears in the record over the years. In terms of the 1947 dollar, the per capita cost of public assistance in Florida is now 39¢ lower than it was in 1947.

These two facts speak well for the economy of welfare administration, but they also raise the question, "Is it a sound economy?" The states which have the highest number of recipients per thousand population also tend to have the lowest administrative cost.

We need to take a very careful look to discover if we are being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

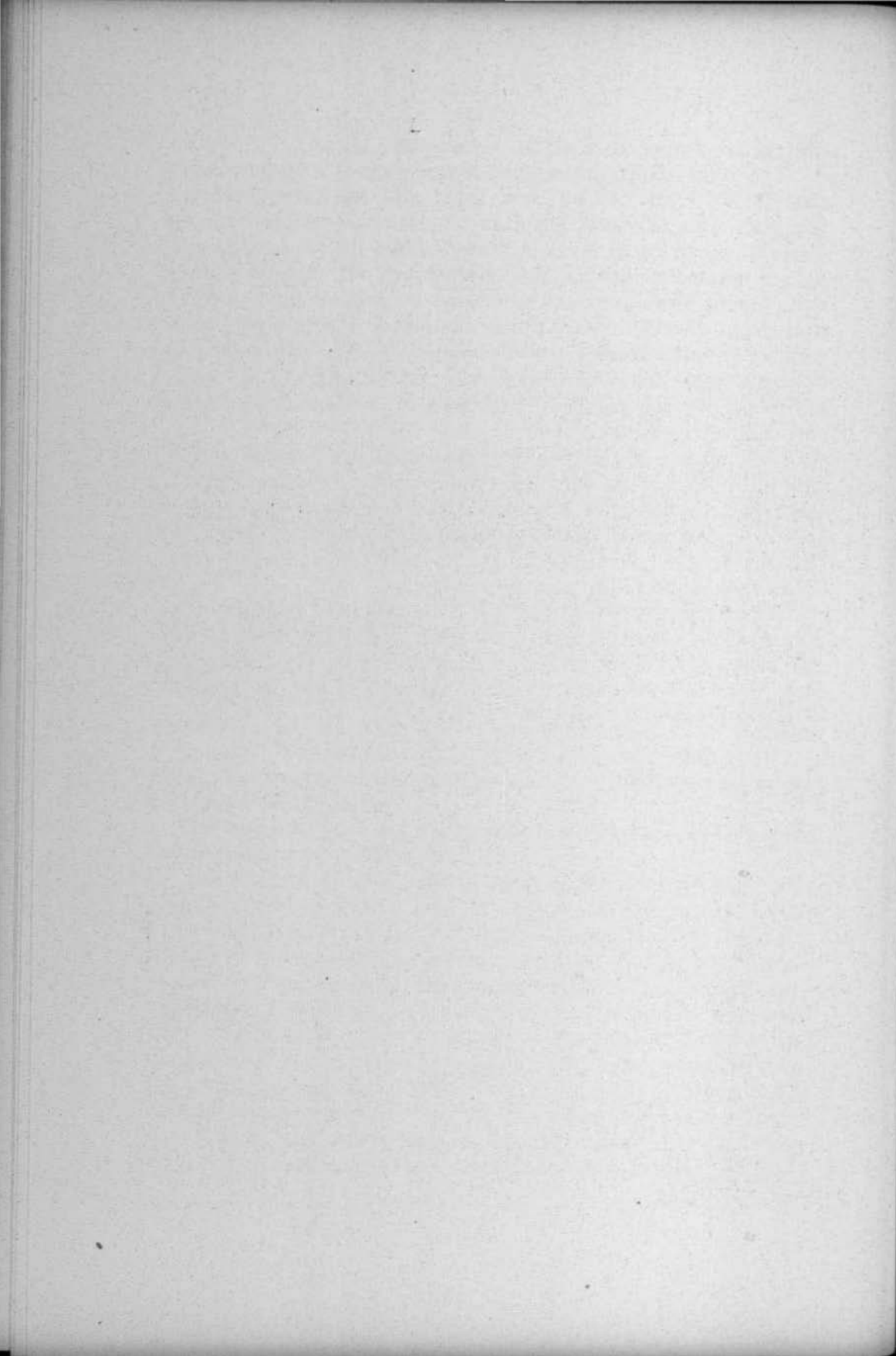
For a more mature consideration of the cost of public welfare, we need to take a look at our own attitudes about welfare. We need to face the fact that all Americans are not automatically strong and industrious, healthy and self-sufficient. We need to acknowledge that social welfare is not a temporary expedient, that there will always be some people who need help. We need to admit to ourselves that social disorder and dependency can be ameliorated solely through systems of helping people to help themselves. One of the most common public attitudes about "welfare" is that it is something to be ashamed of. This in itself prevents a realistic appraisal of the problem. We need realistically to see dependency as a product of many

destructive forces at work in the human society.

The total effort to prevent dependency is a responsibility shared by each of us: individual and institution, schools, churches, organizations, hospitals, courts and commissions, and government at every level. A state welfare department is only one of many members in this partnership. Of these, a welfare department alone carries the stigma of dependency, poverty, and social disorder. Since public welfare is a relatively recent service of government, the inadequate public understanding of social dependency is normal and understandable, but it remains one of the principal problems of welfare departments throughout the nation.

Over the years, the results of the public attitude about welfare have accrued to this department in the tangible form of inadequate housing for offices, salaries too low to compensate for work performed, and legislative appropriations which reflect not so much the needs of the poverty stricken as personal ideas about who is the most deserving.

As the field of social welfare is increasingly recognized as a profession requiring skill and ability, welfare departments are increasingly able to help recipients transform themselves into more self-sufficient citizens, capable of greater degrees of self-support and self-care.



ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

(State Total)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

APPLICATIONS	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled
Pending (June 30, 1957)	1,809	2,026	106	1,964
Received (July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958)	15,353	16,210	686	7,051
Total during Fiscal Year	17,162	18,236	792	9,015
Total Disposed Of	15,521	15,932	662	6,141
Approved for Payment	9,019	8,172	283	2,085
Denied or Withdrawn	6,502	7,760	379	4,056
Pending June 30, 1958	1,641	2,304	130	2,874

CASES APPROVED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

CASES	Old Age Assistance	Aid to		Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled
		Dependent Families	Children		
Cases Eligible (July 1, 1957)	69,466	22,998	63,369	2,556	5,694
Cases Approved for Payment	9,019	8,172	24,632	283	2,085
(July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958)....					
Total Cases Assisted	78,485	31,170	88,001	2,839	7,779
(July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958)....					
Cases Closed (July 1957 - June 1958)	8,626	5,820	16,906	287	1,345
Cases Eligible (June 30, 1958)	69,859	25,350	71,095	2,552	6,434
Received Assistance	69,425	24,793	69,595	2,523	6,318
Received No Assistance	434	557	1,500	29	116
Approved in June for July Payment	345	308	842	21	99
Temporarily in Suspension	89	249	658	8	17

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	Total		Federal Funds	State Funds
	Assistance	Expenditures		
Old Age Assistance	\$44,167,424.00		\$28,587,887.75	\$15,579,536.25
Aid to Dependent Children	16,703,564.50		13,755,876.63	2,947,687.87
Aid to the Blind	1,738,013.50		1,092,684.25	645,329.25
Aid to the Disabled	4,170,464.50		2,629,787.75	1,540,676.75
Total	\$66,779,466.50		\$46,066,236.38	\$20,713,230.12
Percent of Total	100.00		68.98	31.02

REVIEW OF ACTIVE CASES

	Total	Aid to		Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled
		Old Age Assistance	Dependent Children		
Total Reviews Completed					
(July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958)	151,328	88,717	51,377	3,361	7,873

SERVICES TO CHILDREN

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

Children under Care (July 1, 1957)	2,165
Services Initiated (July 1957 - June 1958)	6,334
Received Service (July 1957 - June 1958)	8,499
Services Completed (July 1957 - June 1958)	5,704
Children under Care (June 30, 1958)	2,795
Children Receiving Service (June 1958)	3,266
CURRENT REASON SERVICE NEEDED	
Family or Parental Problems	2,262
Child's Problems	292
Unmarried Mother	118
General Services	594
TOTAL	3,266
CURRENT ACTIVITY	
Counseling or Advice	175
Exploring Problem and Service Needed	566
Providing Casework Service	184
Providing General Service Requested	698
Providing Supervision	396
Arranging:	
Medical Care	39
Psychological or Psychiatric	39
Placement Own Home	76
Placement Relatives	129
Housekeeper Service	46
Institutional Care	66
Boarding School	8
Returning Runaway	7
Maternity Home Care	40
Independent Living	3
Temporary Shelter Care	146
Foster Home Care	114
Adoption Referral	32
Other	77
Providing:	
Psychological or Psychiatric	14
Housekeeper Service	80
Boarding School	24
Maternity Home Care	32
Independent Living	7
Temporary Shelter Care	685
Foster Home Care	711
Other	38
TOTAL	4,432
CURRENT LIVING ARRANGEMENT - JUNE 1958	
Parents and Relatives	1,019
Temporary Shelter Family Home	491
Temporary Shelter Institution	199
Foster Home	714
Work, Wage, Free Home	43
Independent Living	47
Boarding School	21
Hospital	20
Other	631
Institution	81
TOTAL	3,266

SERVICES TO CHILDREN

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

CHILD WELFARE - DIRECT CARE - STATE FUNDS

TYPE OF SERVICE

Temporary Care.....	\$220,243.93
Housekeeper Services.....	16,076.14
Unmarried Mother Services.....	19,536.63
Runaway Children Services.....	702.44
Foster Home Care.....	57,063.90
STATE TOTAL.....	\$313,623.04

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Maternity Home Fee.....	\$14,577.28
Housekeeper Fee.....	16,424.88
Board Payment	
Family Home.....	212,639.88
Temporary Care Institution.....	28,009.67
Transportation.....	4,544.41
Clothing.....	22,832.86
Maintenance (Rent and Food).....	2,637.88
Personal Incidentals.....	3,614.10
Medicines.....	2,762.24
Medical Care (Foster Homes).....	960.80
Hospital Care (Foster Homes).....	867.19
Other.....	3,751.86
Gross Payments.....	313,623.04
Less Adjustments and Refunds.....	13,627.92
Net Payments.....	\$299,995.12

CHILD WELFARE - RUNAWAY CHILDREN - FEDERAL FUNDS

Transportation.....	\$3,437.07
Clothing.....	19.34
Maintenance.....	93.60
Other.....	196.36
Gross Payments.....	3,746.37
Adjustments and Refunds.....	500.88
Net Payments.....	\$3,245.49

ADOPTIONS

Active Adoption Caseload (July 1, 1957).....	941
Petitions Received (July 1957 - June 1958).....	1,606
Total Caseload (July 1957 - June 1958).....	2,547
Final Disposition by Court (July 1957 - June 1958).....	1,525
Active Adoption Caseload (June 30, 1958).....	1,022
Initial Studies Completed (July 1957 - June 1958).....	1,583

OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS

Service Cases under Care (July 1, 1957)	56
Requests for Service (July 1957 - June 1958)	10,086
Total Service Cases (July 1957 - June 1958)	10,142
Service Cases Disposed Of (July 1957 - June 1958)	10,063
No Service Given	69
Service Given	9,994
Service Completed at First Interview	9,180
Service Completed after Continuous Care	814
Service Cases under Care (June 30, 1958)	79

REFERRALS TO OTHER AGENCIES OR INSTITUTIONS

Total Referrals	55,559
Florida Council for the Blind	1,814
Crippled Children's Commission	122
Vocational Rehabilitation	3,563
City or County Welfare Departments	10,645
County Health Units	7,805
Social Security Administration ((OASI)	6,249
Lions Clubs - Glasses	1,779
American Red Cross	507
Salvation Army	4,257
Protestant Service Bureau	383
Associated and Catholic Charities	444
Florida State Employment Service	4,768
Courts on Children's Cases	868
Legal Aid	1,851
County Solicitor	621
Veterans Administration	784
U. S. Housing Project	1,296
Women's Clubs	196
Children's Home Society	60
Other	7,547

CASES RECEIVING SERVICE AT THE REQUEST OF OTHER AGENCIES OR INSTITUTIONS

Total Cases	11,393
Florida State Hospital	159
Florida Farm Colony	17
State Tuberculosis Hospitals	132
State Reciprocal Services	8,962
Industrial School for Girls	64
Industrial School for Boys	240
Penal Institutions	22
Children's Institutions	35
Courts on Children's Cases	144
Courts on Adult Cases	11
City and County Welfare Departments	659
Selective Service Investigations	27
Other	921

COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

FAIR WHOLESALE VALUE - \$3,580,702.90

To Schools	\$2,546,964.55
To Charitable Institutions	86,982.00
To State Institutions	520,013.85
Ordered for Emergency Relief	392,785.50 *
Ordered for Emergency Inventory	33,957.00 *
	<u>\$3,580,702.90</u>

SERVED

Schools	1,351	Pupils	451,933
Charitable Institutions	107	Persons	6,057
State Institutions	13	Persons	13,512
Migrant and Other Emergency Relief Counties	6	Persons	41,986
Summer Camps	54	Children	6,656

SUMMARY

July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958

	Pounds
Beans, Canned Green	331,537
Beans, Dry Kidney	73,800
Beans, Dry Baby Lima	278,000
Beans, Dry Large Lima	174,800
Beef, Frozen Ground	632,860
Butter, Creamery - Bulk	339,944
Butter, Creamery - Print	1,843,360
Cheese, Natural Cheddar	156,135
Cheese, Process	1,192,080
Cherries, Canned	314,680
Corn Meal	933,450
Eggs, Dried	155,970
Flour, White	3,375,180
Grapefruit Sections, Canned	175,103
Milk, Dry - Bulk	240,500
Milk, Dry - Packaged	756,324
Peaches, Canned	887,649
Peanut Butter	79,434
Peas, Canned	373,920
Rice	1,120,000
Tomatoes, Canned	607,924
TOTAL	14,042,650

* Of the amount ordered for emergency relief and emergency inventory, commodities with a value of \$207,175.12 were actually used in the emergency program. Of the remaining commodities on hand, food valued at \$9,212.70 was redistributed to eligible non-profit summer camps for children and the balance to other eligible recipient agencies. School lunch programs and state institutions also transferred commodities valued at \$10,381.70 to eligible camp programs for children.

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

(DA indicates direct assistance payments; PAMS indicates Public Assistance medical services.)

R E C E I P T S			
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State OAA-DA		- 0 -	
State Appropriations for OAA	\$15,588,516.00		
Miscellaneous Income - Stock Dividend	12.50	\$15,588,528.50	\$15,588,528.50
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State OAA-PAMS		3,082.99	
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	72,182.74		
Transfers to G. R. Unallocated	(75,265.73)	(3,082.99)	- 0 -
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State AB-DA		- 0 -	
State Appropriations for AB	650,919.45		
Transfers to State AB-PAMS	(2.40)	650,917.05	650,917.05
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State AB-PAMS		431.50	
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	6,622.11		
Transfers from State AB-DA	2.40		
Transfers to G. R. Unallocated	(7,056.01)	(431.50)	- 0 -
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State ADC-DA		- 0 -	
State Appropriations for ADC	2,940,805.75		
Miscellaneous Income - PAMS Refund	21.00	2,940,826.75	2,940,826.75
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State ADC-PAMS		59,269.21	
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	92,676.70		
Transfers to G. R. Unallocated	(151,945.91)	(59,269.21)	- 0 -
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State APTD-DA		- 0 -	
State Appropriations for APTD		1,575,611.25	1,575,611.25
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State APTD-PAMS		704.00	
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	8,446.23		
Transfers to G. R. Unallocated	(9,150.23)	(704.00)	- 0 -

Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, State CWS Assistance	- o -		
State Appropriations for ADC	300,000.00		
Miscellaneous Income - Refunds and Contributions	<u>16.10</u>	<u>300,016.10</u>	300,016.10
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Administration and Services	- o -		
State Appropriations for Administration and Services . . .	2,964,864.50		
Miscellaneous Income - Commodity Contributions	10,000.00		
- Rent Contributions	15,908.00		
Adjustments for Prior Periods	<u>111.81</u>	<u>2,990,884.31</u>	<u>2,990,884.31</u>
TOTAL STATE FUNDS AVAILABLE			24,046,783.96
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal OAA-DA	36,615.69		
Federal Grants for OAA	32,073,810.04		
Transfers from Federal OAA-PAMS	29,946.15		
Adjustments for Comptroller's Costs	<u>(64,907.74)</u>	<u>32,038,848.45</u>	32,075,464.14
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal OAA-PAMS	1,301.57		
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	28,644.58		
Transfers to Federal OAA-DA	<u>(29,946.15)</u>	<u>(1,301.57)</u>	- o -
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal AB-DA	16,664.15		
Federal Grants for AB	1,217,395.36		
Transfers from Federal AB-PAMS	2,922.77		
Adjustments for Comptroller's Costs	<u>(2,817.79)</u>	<u>1,217,500.34</u>	1,234,164.49
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal AB-PAMS	587.75		
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	2,335.02		
Transfers to Federal AB-DA	<u>(2,922.77)</u>	<u>(587.75)</u>	- o -
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal ADC-DA	38,130.33		
Federal Grants for ADC	15,914,368.70		
Transfers from Federal ADC-PAMS	171,811.87		
Adjustments for Comptroller's Costs	<u>(48,274.09)</u>	<u>16,037,906.48</u>	16,076,036.81
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal ADC-PAMS	4,692.79		
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	167,119.08		
Transfers to Federal ADC-DA	<u>(171,811.87)</u>	<u>(4,692.79)</u>	- o -

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (Con't)

Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal APTD-DA		63,166.77		
Federal Grants for APTD	3,161,336.75			
Transfers from Federal APTD-PAMS	10,776.19			
Adjustments for Comptroller's Costs	(14,948.98)	3,157,163.96	3,220,330.73	
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal APTD-PAMS		7,874.00		
Transfers from PAMS Pooled Fund	2,902.19			
Transfers to Federal APTD-DA	(10,776.19)	(7,874.00)	- o -	
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, Federal CWS		11,837.95		
Federal Grants for CWS	184,152.40			
Adjustments for Prior Periods	30.00	184,182.40	196,020.35	
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				52,802,016.52
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, RSF Adoption Study		17,898.10		
RSF Grants for Adoption Study		5,500.00	23,398.10	23,398.10
Fund Balance, July 1, 1957, PAMS Pooled Fund		775,606.23		
Transfers to State Funds	(179,927.78)			
Transfers to Federal Funds	(201,000.87)	(380,928.65)	394,677.58	394,677.58
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE				\$77,266,876.16

DISBURSEMENTS

For Old Age Assistance - DA		44,174,074.50		
Less: Cancellations	177,012.25			
Refunds	12,813.36	189,825.61		
Net OAA Payments - DA			43,984,248.89	
From State Funds				15,516,995.67
From Federal Funds				28,467,253.22
For Aid to the Blind - DA		1,738,742.90		
Less: Cancellations	4,132.50			
Refunds	910.70	5,043.20		
Net AB Payments - DA			1,733,699.70	
From State Funds				649,498.57
From Federal Funds				1,084,201.13

For Aid to Dependent Children - DA		16,710,573.50		
Less: Cancellations	65,910.74			
Refunds	<u>2,736.95</u>	<u>68,647.69</u>		
Net ADC Payments - DA			<u>16,641,925.81</u>	
From State Funds				2,938,061.30
From Federal Funds				<u>13,703,864.51</u>
For Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled - DA		4,172,896.00		
Less: Cancellations	16,408.00			
Refunds	<u>499.50</u>	<u>16,907.50</u>		
Net APTD Payments - DA			<u>4,155,988.50</u>	
From State Funds				1,535,508.75
From Federal Funds				<u>2,620,479.75</u>
For State CWS Assistance		313,099.91		
Less: Cancellations	1,891.38			
Refunds	<u>11,213.41</u>	<u>13,104.79</u>		
Net State CWS Assistance			<u>299,995.12</u>	
From State Funds				299,995.12
For Federal CWS Assistance		5,266.11		
Less: Refunds		<u>399.14</u>		
Net Federal CWS Assistance			<u>4,866.97</u>	
From Federal Funds				<u>4,866.97</u>
TOTAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS				<u>66,820,724.99</u>
For Administration and Services:				
From State Funds:				
For Old Age Assistance		1,011,677.67		
For Aid to the Blind		47,473.81		
For Aid to Dependent Children		934,232.72		
For Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled		282,850.91		
For Other State Services		<u>644,120.15</u>	2,920,355.26	
From Federal Funds:				
For Old Age Assistance		1,011,677.67		
For Aid to the Blind		47,473.81		
For Aid to Dependent Children		934,232.72		
For Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled		282,850.91		
For Child Welfare Services		<u>153,797.11</u>	<u>2,430,032.22</u>	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES DISBURSEMENTS				<u>5,350,387.48</u>

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (Con't)

For Supplies Inventories:		
Inventories, July 1, 1957	10,413.15	
Inventories, June 30, 1958	<u>10,281.33</u>	
Decrease in Supplies Inventory		(131.82)
For RSF Adoption Study	<u>21,567.22</u>	
From RSF Adoption Study Funds		21,567.22
For PAMS Hospitalization:		
Old Age Assistance	286,822.41	
Aid to the Blind	7,677.37	
Aid to Dependent Children	75,351.62	
Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled	<u>24,816.18</u>	
From PAMS Pooled Fund		394,677.58
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD		<u>72,587,225.45</u>
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS		<u>4,679,650.71</u>

FUND BALANCES JUNE 30, 1958:		
State OAA - DA	71,532.83	
State AB - DA	1,418.48	
State ADC - DA	2,765.45	
State APTD - DA	40,102.50	
State CWS Assistance	20.98	
Federal OAA - DA	2,596,533.25	
Federal AB - DA	102,489.55	
Federal ADC - DA	1,437,939.58	
Federal APTD - DA	317,000.07	
Federal CWS	37,356.27	
Administration and Services	70,660.87	
R. S. F. - Adoption Study	<u>1,830.88</u>	
TOTAL FUND BALANCES JUNE 30, 1958		<u>4,679,650.71</u>

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR*

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

Month	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled
July 1957	\$ 5,319,032.50	\$ 3,535,748.00	\$ 1,324,417.00	\$ 142,527.00	\$ 316,340.50
August	5,353,663.00	3,549,326.00	1,340,898.00	141,989.00	321,450.00
September	5,385,106.50	3,564,587.00	1,352,449.00	141,376.50	326,694.00
October	5,417,980.50	3,580,120.00	1,363,317.00	141,701.50	332,842.00
November	5,623,376.00	3,758,754.50	1,368,206.50	146,492.50	349,922.50
December	5,652,391.50	3,762,746.00	1,386,473.00	147,047.00	356,125.50
January 1958 ...	5,643,794.00	3,748,660.00	1,389,713.00	146,578.00	358,843.00
February	5,649,759.50	3,741,088.50	1,400,758.00	146,142.00	361,771.00
March	5,654,698.00	3,730,554.00	1,418,814.00	144,927.00	360,403.00
April	5,672,472.00	3,728,837.00	1,437,130.00	145,508.00	360,997.00
May	5,691,262.00	3,729,821.00	1,453,784.00	146,445.00	361,212.00
June	5,715,931.00	3,737,182.00	1,467,605.00	147,280.00	363,864.00
TOTAL....	\$66,779,466.50	\$44,167,424.00	\$16,703,564.50	\$1,738,013.50	\$4,170,464.50

* Represents obligations incurred by the Agency at the time grants were made.

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS

	June 1956	June 1957	June 1958
Old Age Assistance	69,001	69,013	69,425
Aid to Dependent Children	21,426	22,580	24,793
Aid to the Blind	2,647	2,540	2,523
Aid to the Disabled	3,025	5,567	6,318

AVERAGE GRANTS

	June 1956	June 1957	June 1958
Old Age Assistance	\$46.99	\$49.18	\$53.83
Aid to Dependent Children	55.07	58.64	59.19
Aid to the Blind	49.25	53.50	58.37
Aid to the Disabled	47.86	52.90	57.59

NET EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

Month	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled
July 1957	\$ 5,302,027.00	\$ 3,523,820.50	\$ 1,320,348.00	\$ 141,989.00	\$ 315,869.50
August	5,337,487.50	3,538,337.50	1,336,636.50	141,805.00	320,708.50
September	5,366,145.73	3,553,204.00	1,346,437.43	140,978.80	325,525.50
October	5,400,576.25	3,568,783.75	1,358,473.00	141,465.50	331,854.00
November	5,603,427.33	3,745,693.33	1,362,759.50	146,351.00	348,623.50
December	5,633,234.00	3,749,293.00	1,381,857.50	146,913.00	355,170.50
January 1958 ...	5,609,582.00	3,722,619.00	1,383,740.00	146,179.00	357,044.00
February	5,621,913.16	3,721,957.66	1,393,988.50	145,772.00	360,195.00
March	5,624,434.84	3,709,428.48	1,412,194.49	144,209.17	358,602.70
April	5,647,027.00	3,709,398.50	1,432,384.50	145,367.00	359,877.00
May	5,670,703.60	3,715,844.40	1,449,660.20	145,851.00	359,348.00
June	5,699,304.49	3,725,868.77	1,463,446.19	146,819.23	363,170.30
TOTAL....	\$66,515,862.90	\$43,984,248.89	\$16,641,925.81	\$1,733,699.70	\$4,155,988.50

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE — SHOWING AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS — BY COUNTY *

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

AID TO									
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE		DEPENDENT CHILDREN		AID TO THE BLIND		AID TO THE DISABLED			
(Cases shown are those receiving assistance as of June 1958. Assistance shown is the total amount received for the period July 1957 - June 1958.)									
Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	TOTAL All Assistance Payments	
District 1									
Bay	1,111	\$ 692,338.00	422	\$ 296,192.50	32	\$ 23,055.00	88	\$ 59,295.00	\$ 1,070,880.50
Escambia	2,956	1,852,394.00	1,456	976,991.00	93	68,110.50	271	175,775.50	3,073,271.00
Holmes	859	561,199.00	186	119,920.00	26	18,036.00	84	59,476.00	758,631.00
Okaloosa	902	607,310.00	263	169,381.00	27	19,488.00	109	78,701.00	874,880.00
Santa Rosa	881	564,661.00	256	174,385.00	28	19,781.00	95	62,495.00	821,322.00
Walton	852	569,326.50	273	180,150.00	26	18,883.00	101	63,702.00	832,061.50
Washington	779	491,191.00	204	137,047.00	27	16,265.50	67	43,077.00	687,580.50
TOTAL	8,340	5,338,419.50	3,060	2,054,066.50	259	183,619.00	815	542,521.50	8,118,626.50
District 2									
Calhoun	423	282,545.00	121	76,040.00	29	23,794.50	62	41,188.00	423,567.50
Franklin	295	184,027.50	30	21,922.00	12	7,889.00	14	8,530.50	222,369.00
Gadsden	1,106	680,213.00	274	216,060.50	60	39,952.50	100	60,375.00	996,601.00
Gulf	227	145,897.50	83	56,432.00	10	8,281.50	35	20,513.50	231,124.50
Jackson	1,925	1,276,744.00	511	353,323.00	51	35,561.00	209	133,380.00	1,799,008.00
Jefferson	620	391,728.00	97	65,961.00	12	9,235.00	36	24,780.00	491,704.00
Leon	1,530	979,944.00	498	315,115.00	58	40,532.50	142	91,500.00	1,427,091.50
Liberty	173	112,865.50	36	25,169.00	10	7,207.00	21	10,645.00	155,886.50
Wakulla	274	186,272.50	57	39,526.00	14	10,069.00	27	17,698.00	253,565.50
TOTAL	6,573	4,240,237.00	1,707	1,169,548.50	256	182,522.00	646	408,610.00	6,000,917.50

District 3

Columbia.....	825	556,249.50	229	155,312.00	33	22,524.00	81	47,917.50	782,003.00
Dixie	182	115,583.50	53	39,063.00	9	7,556.00	20	16,800.00	179,002.50
Gilchrist	162	110,451.00	46	28,158.00	6	4,033.00	7	6,357.00	148,999.00
Hamilton	425	270,808.50	94	70,140.00	23	16,153.50	32	22,406.00	379,508.00
Lafayette.....	190	125,752.50	46	28,549.00	3	1,354.50	18	11,881.00	167,537.00
Levy.....	645	422,079.50	158	98,327.00	23	15,114.00	55	36,077.00	571,597.50
Madison.....	844	543,056.50	268	186,594.00	26	19,170.00	70	49,339.50	798,160.00
Suwannee.....	866	543,569.00	151	97,435.00	35	24,630.50	58	36,521.50	702,156.00
Taylor	500	325,571.50	189	130,331.00	16	12,302.00	68	43,877.00	512,081.50
TOTAL	4,639	3,013,121.50	1,234	833,909.00	174	122,837.50	409	271,176.50	4,241,044.50

District 4

Citrus	306	201,503.50	58	36,350.00	15	9,686.00	24	16,722.00	264,261.50
Hernando	280	170,540.50	105	63,275.00	9	6,599.00	14	9,376.50	249,791.00
Pasco	630	405,549.50	184	110,259.00	16	10,575.00	62	37,513.50	563,897.00
Pinellas	2,943	1,894,888.00	915	600,724.00	69	46,799.50	164	108,638.00	2,651,049.50
TOTAL	4,159	2,672,481.50	1,262	810,608.00	109	73,659.50	264	172,250.00	3,728,999.00

District 5

Alachua.....	1,853	1,244,278.50	770	536,048.00	90	62,060.50	177	121,077.00	1,963,464.00
Baker	265	172,827.50	83	61,804.00	23	14,690.00	16	12,577.00	261,898.50
Bradford	511	355,745.00	181	125,361.00	18	12,822.50	47	33,612.00	527,540.50
Clay	288	188,611.00	114	79,470.00	7	4,244.00	35	21,190.00	293,515.00
Flagler.....	88	53,784.00	23	18,077.00	2	1,310.00	3	2,856.00	76,027.00
Nassau.....	394	249,057.50	180	120,941.00	13	9,998.50	64	37,729.00	417,726.00
Putnam	1,103	740,904.00	500	327,308.00	42	30,201.50	100	71,627.00	1,170,040.50
St. Johns	717	447,560.00	192	140,787.50	26	16,975.50	37	23,688.50	629,011.50
Union	233	156,273.00	86	55,500.00	9	6,869.00	31	17,513.00	236,155.00
TOTAL	5,452	3,609,040.50	2,129	1,465,296.50	230	159,171.50	510	341,869.50	5,575,378.00

District 6

Duval	7,024	4,405,704.50	3,207	2,084,330.00	305	206,448.00	776	517,154.50	7,213,637.00
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District 7

Hillsborough	5,643	3,400,912.50	1,609	1,090,018.00	207	137,043.00	490	310,907.50	4,938,881.00
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PUBLIC ASSISTANCE — SHOWING AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS
TO RECIPIENTS — BY COUNTY * (Con't)

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE		AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN		AID TO THE BLIND		AID TO THE DISABLED		All Assistance Payments	
Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *	Cases Receiving Financial Assistance	Amount of Payments *		
District 8									
Charlotte.....	158	\$ 100,540.50	33	\$ 20,182.00	6	\$ 3,835.00	10	\$ 7,343.00	\$ 131,900.50
Collier.....	105	64,848.50	51	33,664.00	8	5,333.00	10	7,463.00	111,308.50
DeSoto.....	252	146,974.50	41	21,984.00	12	7,688.00	11	7,861.50	184,508.00
Glades.....	58	40,031.50	38	24,123.00	1	462.00	8	5,215.00	69,831.50
Hardee.....	410	263,343.00	50	33,570.00	5	3,909.00	20	9,890.00	310,712.00
Hendry.....	144	86,736.00	79	51,370.00	11	7,190.00	14	8,238.00	153,534.00
Highlands.....	367	226,120.00	110	79,090.00	11	8,541.00	27	17,745.50	331,496.50
Lee.....	646	387,624.00	157	113,825.00	26	17,548.00	40	23,927.00	542,924.00
Manatee.....	933	591,622.50	271	184,768.00	25	17,779.00	60	35,967.00	830,136.50
Sarasota.....	512	306,534.00	164	101,804.00	16	10,908.00	33	19,763.00	439,009.00
TOTAL.....	3,585	2,214,374.50	994	664,380.00	121	83,193.00	233	143,413.00	3,105,360.50
District 9									
Dade.....	6,365	3,985,335.00	2,051	1,398,159.50	179	124,382.00	663	442,615.50	5,950,492.00
Monroe.....	470	282,565.50	126	88,140.00	29	19,963.50	25	18,898.00	409,567.00
TOTAL.....	6,835	4,267,900.50	2,177	1,486,299.50	208	144,345.50	688	461,513.50	6,360,059.00
District 10									
Broward.....	1,217	738,660.50	1,103	756,742.00	59	40,418.50	129	83,153.50	1,618,974.50
Indian River.....	338	232,969.00	160	110,730.00	18	10,154.00	43	28,957.00	382,810.00
Martin.....	251	160,279.50	105	77,206.00	9	5,949.00	26	18,671.00	262,105.50
Okeechobee.....	160	107,913.00	52	32,009.00	9	7,588.50	11	7,202.00	154,712.50
Palm Beach.....	1,661	1,026,600.50	733	479,213.00	84	55,732.00	118	73,859.50	1,635,405.00
St. Lucie.....	478	314,328.00	275	180,350.00	11	7,394.00	48	33,849.50	535,921.50
TOTAL.....	4,105	2,580,750.50	2,428	1,636,250.00	190	127,236.00	375	245,692.50	4,589,929.00

District 11

Lake	926	576,983.50	199	131,541.00	24	16,365.00	67	45,137.00	770,026.50
Marion	1,748	1,166,333.50	803	551,415.00	85	56,180.00	201	132,925.00	1,906,853.50
Polk	3,051	1,893,352.00	915	616,836.00	93	64,554.00	258	170,096.00	2,744,838.00
Sumter	615	415,008.50	170	117,113.00	21	14,063.50	62	41,257.50	587,442.50
TOTAL	6,340	4,051,677.50	2,087	1,416,905.00	223	151,162.50	588	389,415.50	6,009,160.50

District 12

Brevard	576	386,499.50	227	169,331.00	21	14,266.50	28	17,891.00	587,988.00
Orange	2,572	1,655,755.50	1,178	803,306.50	92	65,739.50	199	141,668.50	2,666,470.00
Osceola	516	345,802.50	120	78,559.00	22	15,404.50	43	32,853.50	472,619.50
Seminole	929	600,787.00	494	354,695.00	31	21,469.50	66	45,335.50	1,022,287.00
Volusia	2,137	1,383,959.50	880	586,062.00	75	49,896.00	188	128,192.00	2,148,109.50
TOTAL	6,730	4,372,804.00	2,899	1,991,953.50	241	166,776.00	524	365,940.50	6,897,474.00

STATE TOTAL . . 69,425 \$44,167,424.00 24,793 \$16,703,564.50 2,523 \$1,738,013.50 6,318 \$4,170,464.50 \$66,779,466.50

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR*

(By State and Federal Funds)

July 1, 1957 — June 30, 1958

Month	STATE FUNDS				FEDERAL FUNDS			
	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled
July 1957 . . .	\$ 1,209,430.50	\$ 233,720.65	\$ 51,635.75	\$ 114,249.00	\$ 2,326,317.50	\$ 1,090,696.35	\$ 90,891.25	\$ 202,091.50
August	1,217,890.50	236,629.06	51,545.25	116,329.50	2,331,435.50	1,104,268.94	90,443.75	205,120.50
September . .	1,226,242.25	238,667.47	51,448.25	118,260.75	2,338,344.75	1,113,781.53	89,928.25	208,433.25
October	1,234,816.25	240,585.35	51,741.50	121,131.50	2,345,303.75	1,122,731.65	89,960.00	211,710.50
November . . .	1,345,000.50	241,448.21	54,965.50	130,651.25	2,413,754.00	1,126,758.29	91,527.00	219,271.25
December . . .	1,345,627.50	244,671.71	55,196.00	132,829.25	2,417,118.50	1,141,801.29	91,851.00	223,296.25
January 1958 .	1,339,507.50	245,243.47	54,937.50	133,846.00	2,409,152.50	1,144,469.53	91,640.50	224,997.00
February . . .	1,335,941.75	247,192.59	54,858.00	134,890.50	2,405,146.75	1,153,565.41	91,284.00	226,880.50
March	1,331,382.00	250,378.94	54,367.00	134,167.50	2,399,172.00	1,168,435.06	90,560.00	226,235.50
April	1,330,624.50	253,611.18	54,504.00	134,230.00	2,398,212.50	1,183,518.82	91,004.00	226,767.00
May	1,330,462.50	256,550.12	54,836.00	134,506.50	2,399,358.50	1,197,233.88	91,609.00	226,705.50
June	1,332,610.50	258,989.12	55,294.50	135,585.00	2,404,571.50	1,208,615.88	91,985.50	228,279.00
TOTAL . .	\$15,579,536.25	\$2,947,687.87	\$645,329.25	\$1,540,676.75	\$28,587,887.75	\$13,755,876.63	\$1,092,684.25	\$2,629,787.75

* Assistance payments shown on this table are gross and represent obligations incurred by the agency at the time grants were made.

REPORTS OF THE TWELVE FLORIDA WELFARE DISTRICTS

With Members of the District Welfare Boards as of June 30, 1958

July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958



Assistance payments shown on these reports are gross and represent obligations incurred by the agency at the time grants were made. For net total amounts see the table showing analysis receipts and disbursements.

DISTRICT I

Headquarters: DeFuniak Springs

Director: Mrs. Anna Reardon

Board Members: J. Earl Johnson, Chairman, Escambia County; John E. Temple, Vice-Chairman, Santa Rosa County; Reverend H. J. Storm, Bay County; Dr. Ralph Wager, Bay County; N. E. Brownlee, Escambia County; Mrs. Henry McLaughlin, Escambia County; Dr. W. W. Miller, Jr., Escambia County; Mrs. Nathan S. Rubin, Escambia County; Mrs. B. D. Alford, Holmes County; Taft Ard, Holmes County; Mrs. Cebelle Meigs, Okaloosa County; Reverend Lloyd David Riley, Santa Rosa County; M. O. Warren, Sr., Walton County; Ralph C. Carter, Washington County; Eli Harrell, Washington County; Mrs. Hugh Adams, Walton County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 426,031.00	\$ 171,151.50	\$ 15,806.00	\$ 42,170.50	\$ 655,159.00
August	427,741.50	169,680.00	15,470.50	42,545.00	655,437.00
September	430,212.50	168,628.00	14,916.00	43,223.00	656,979.50
October	431,843.50	167,284.00	14,802.50	43,257.00	657,187.00
November	454,567.00	167,655.00	15,081.00	45,612.00	682,915.00
December	454,821.00	170,154.00	15,423.00	45,982.00	686,380.00
January 1958	452,871.00	171,018.00	15,280.00	46,444.00	685,613.00
February	453,216.00	171,987.00	15,421.00	46,629.00	687,253.00
March	451,478.00	172,920.00	15,266.00	46,685.00	686,349.00
April	451,272.00	173,536.00	15,296.00	46,480.00	686,584.00
May	452,212.00	174,998.00	15,360.00	46,788.00	689,358.00
June	452,154.00	175,055.00	15,497.00	46,706.00	689,412.00
TOTAL	\$5,338,419.50	\$2,054,066.50	\$183,619.00	\$542,521.50	\$8,118,626.50

DISTRICT II

Headquarters: Quincy

Director: Miss Sada Bostick

Board Members: T. E. Austin, Chairman, Franklin County; Mrs. Coyle E. Moore, Vice-Chairman, Leon County; Mrs. Lucille Fuqua, Calhoun County; J. T. Grayson, Calhoun County; Mrs. C. C. Land, Franklin County; Mrs. W. N. Faircloth, Gadsden County; Berthold Ottinger, Gadsden County; Mrs. Myrtle W. Childers, Gulf County; L. W. Owens, Gulf County; Reverend M. A. DuRant, Jackson County; A. D. Williams, Jackson County; Mrs. J. R. Cooksey, Jr., Jefferson County; Mrs. Jessie Lee Scruggs, Jefferson County; Miss Roumelle Bowen, Leon County; John H. Cotten, Leon County; Mrs. Inez Parish, Liberty County; E. H. Strickland, Liberty County; Reverend Homer Duggar, Wakulla County; C. L. Rehwinkel, Wakulla County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 335,028.50	\$ 88,328.50	\$ 14,715.50	\$ 28,902.00	\$ 466,974.50
August	336,980.50	90,984.00	14,805.50	29,786.00	472,556.00
September	338,636.50	91,268.00	14,772.50	30,678.00	475,355.00
October	341,673.00	93,350.00	15,260.50	33,282.00	483,565.50
November	360,896.50	95,113.00	15,315.00	34,389.00	505,713.50
December	361,265.00	98,620.00	15,427.00	35,411.00	510,723.00
January 1958	361,228.00	99,606.00	15,596.00	35,326.00	511,756.00
February	361,165.00	101,294.00	15,396.00	36,136.00	513,991.00
March	360,894.00	102,611.00	15,380.00	36,023.00	514,908.00
April	361,019.00	104,544.00	15,531.00	36,041.00	517,135.00
May	360,463.00	103,276.00	15,232.00	36,146.00	515,117.00
June	360,988.00	100,554.00	15,091.00	36,490.00	513,123.00
TOTAL	\$4,240,237.00	\$1,169,548.50	\$182,522.00	\$408,610.00	\$6,000,917.50

DISTRICT III

Headquarters: Live Oak

Acting Director: Mrs. Frances Hopkins

Board Members: L. W. Drummond, Chairman, Levy County; E. W. Trussell, Vice-Chairman, Suwannee County; G. A. Bule, Sr., Columbia County; Miss Lena Youmans, Columbia County; S. H. Bloodworth, Dixie County; E. G. Chewning, Dixie County; Robert H. Johnson, Gilchrist County; C. W. Roberts, Gilchrist County; Mrs. P. D. Sandlin, Sr., Hamilton County; Mrs. Grace L. Stephens, Hamilton County; Mrs. T. E. Taylor, Lafayette County; Mrs. E. B. Williams, Lafayette County; Royal L. French, Levy County; Mrs. Van H. Priest, Madison County; Mrs. L. R. Woodard, Madison County; Mrs. Virginia Engstrom, Suwannee County; Mrs. Jennie Louque, Taylor County; Mrs. Don Stevenson, Taylor County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 243,032.50	\$ 68,314.50	\$ 9,853.00	\$ 20,434.00	\$ 341,634.00
August	242,903.00	68,007.50	9,773.50	20,393.00	341,077.00
September	244,453.00	68,810.00	9,936.50	20,995.00	344,194.50
October	244,745.00	68,970.00	9,988.50	21,378.50	345,082.00
November	257,041.50	69,033.00	10,367.00	22,882.00	359,323.50
December	256,652.50	69,411.00	10,372.00	23,360.00	359,795.50
January 1958	256,493.00	68,633.00	10,335.00	23,595.00	359,056.00
February	254,600.00	69,169.00	10,336.00	23,531.00	357,636.00
March	253,290.00	69,586.00	10,411.00	23,670.00	356,957.00
April	253,516.00	70,859.00	10,452.00	23,816.00	358,643.00
May	252,843.00	71,499.00	10,498.00	23,588.00	358,428.00
June	253,552.00	71,617.00	10,515.00	23,534.00	359,218.00
TOTAL	\$3,013,121.50	\$833,909.00	\$122,837.50	\$271,176.50	\$4,241,044.50

DISTRICT IV

Headquarters: St. Petersburg

Director: Mrs. Elouise L. Irwin

Board Members: Mrs. W. A. McMullen, Jr., Chairman, Pinellas County; George M. Allen Vice-Chairman, Hernando County; W. Harvey Edwards, Citrus County; Mrs. Thelma L. Sheffield, Citrus County; Miss Mary Belle Rogers, Hernando County; Wm. H. Green, Pasco County; Allen M. Thompson, Pasco County; Dr. John L. Cooley, Pinellas County; Mrs. William Johnstone, Pinellas County; Wm. M. MacKenzie, Jr., Pinellas County; Mrs. John M. Phillips, Pinellas County; Mrs. R. L. Sample, Pinellas County; Mrs. E. B. Toppin, Pinellas County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 214,408.50	\$ 61,852.00	\$ 5,874.00	\$ 12,672.50	\$ 294,807.00
August	215,518.50	62,815.00	6,020.50	12,998.50	297,352.50
September	215,967.50	63,850.00	5,852.50	13,470.00	299,140.00
October	216,905.00	64,845.00	5,750.50	13,815.00	301,315.50
November	227,252.00	65,738.00	6,108.00	14,503.00	313,601.00
December	227,458.00	67,743.00	6,256.00	14,839.00	316,296.00
January 1958	227,342.00	68,621.00	6,230.00	15,044.00	317,237.00
February	226,685.00	68,792.00	6,213.00	15,071.00	316,761.00
March	225,526.00	69,685.00	6,211.00	14,752.00	316,174.00
April	224,886.00	71,195.00	6,372.00	14,602.00	317,055.00
May	225,059.00	72,114.00	6,340.00	15,152.00	318,665.00
June	225,474.00	73,358.00	6,432.00	15,331.00	320,595.00
TOTAL	\$2,672,481.50	\$810,608.00	\$73,659.50	\$172,250.00	\$3,728,999.00

DISTRICT V

Headquarters: Green Cove Springs

Director: Miss Estelle Long

Board Members: Mrs. Ray V. Wilson, Chairman, St. Johns County; Mrs. J. C. Harris, Alachua County; Jack McGriff, Alachua County; J. E. Thrasher, Alachua County; Mrs. Ida Knabb, Baker County; Mrs. Wilma Morris, Baker County; Mrs. Bessie M. Burns, Bradford County; Reverend S. E. Sparks, Bradford County; Mrs. Sara George Geiger, Clay County; Reverend John R. Hunt, Clay County; Mrs. O. F. Alford, Flagler County; Mrs. J. F. Mercer, Flagler County; Mrs. H. W. Fishler, Nassau County; Mrs. Thomas W. Oliver, Jr., Nassau County; Mrs. Frederick W. Burt, Putnam County; A. H. Craig, Jr., St. Johns County; Mrs. Alice Cason, Union County; Russell T. Taylor, Union County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 293,341.00	\$ 117,771.00	\$ 12,635.50	\$ 26,026.00	\$ 449,773.50
August	292,939.50	118,370.50	12,727.00	26,831.00	450,868.00
September	294,891.00	119,799.00	12,969.00	27,141.50	454,800.50
October	294,847.00	120,431.00	13,018.00	27,186.00	455,482.00
November	308,465.50	120,115.00	13,663.00	28,364.50	470,608.00
December	307,243.50	121,761.00	13,592.00	28,731.50	471,328.00
January 1958	305,701.50	123,238.00	13,525.00	28,788.00	471,252.50
February	304,507.50	122,923.00	13,358.00	29,414.00	470,202.50
March	303,345.00	124,397.00	13,287.00	29,943.00	470,972.00
April	300,976.00	125,141.00	13,360.00	30,195.00	469,672.00
May	301,661.00	125,825.00	13,546.00	29,849.00	470,881.00
June	301,122.00	125,525.00	13,491.00	29,400.00	469,538.00
TOTAL	\$3,609,040.50	\$1,465,296.50	\$159,171.50	\$341,869.50	\$5,575,378.00

DISTRICT VI

Headquarters: Jacksonville

Director: Mrs. Pansy H. Mattair

Board Members: Leo T. Bowles, Chairman; Mrs. Paul F. Betzold; Dr. Charles D. Cooksey; Mrs. C. Lamar Dean, Jr.; Mrs. Albert W. Graessle, Jr.; Mrs. Walter D. Griffin, Jr.; Mrs. John C. Kirkpatrick, Jr.; Mrs. Alvin A. Leitman; Mrs. J. C. Merrill, Jr.; John R. Norman; Fred S. Rizk; Reverend Wm. B. Thirlwell; John Tillman; all of Duval County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 351,998.50	\$ 165,531.00	\$ 16,937.50	\$ 40,109.00	\$ 574,576.00
August	354,775.50	167,776.00	17,044.00	40,695.50	580,291.00
September	356,516.50	169,536.00	16,733.50	40,603.50	583,389.50
October	357,913.00	169,566.00	16,664.00	41,362.50	585,505.50
November	375,207.00	170,517.00	17,309.00	43,278.00	606,311.00
December	375,763.00	172,504.00	17,142.00	44,114.00	609,523.00
January 1958	373,759.00	172,657.00	17,351.00	44,641.00	608,408.00
February	371,373.00	173,808.00	17,368.00	44,871.00	607,420.00
March	371,840.00	176,182.00	17,274.00	44,008.00	609,304.00
April	372,468.00	178,958.00	17,344.00	44,373.00	613,143.00
May	370,699.00	182,194.00	17,512.00	44,293.00	614,698.00
June	373,392.00	185,101.00	17,769.00	44,806.00	621,068.00
TOTAL	\$4,405,704.50	\$2,084,330.00	\$206,448.00	\$517,154.50	\$7,213,637.00

DISTRICT VII

Headquarters: Tampa

Director: Mrs. Elizabeth Stone Comette

Board Members: J. R. Mynatt, Chairman; Terrell R. Young, Vice-Chairman; Fred E. Browning; Mrs. James L. Estes; D. A. Greco; John Foy Lee; Albert W. Litschgi; Robert W. Miller; Reverend Walter B. Passiglia; E. P. Taliaferro; all of Hillsborough County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 270,080.50	\$ 85,483.00	\$ 11,866.50	\$ 25,190.50	\$ 392,620.50
August	271,672.00	86,676.00	11,472.50	24,552.00	394,372.50
September	272,689.00	87,024.00	11,094.00	24,329.50	395,136.50
October	274,876.00	87,586.00	10,933.00	24,793.50	398,188.50
November	290,149.00	88,781.00	11,453.00	26,065.00	416,448.00
December	291,347.00	91,197.00	11,555.00	25,734.00	419,833.00
January 1958	289,507.00	90,419.00	11,406.00	25,866.00	417,198.00
February	288,416.00	91,235.00	11,547.00	26,616.00	417,814.00
March	287,963.00	93,557.00	11,405.00	26,678.00	419,603.00
April	288,378.00	95,313.00	11,481.00	26,792.00	421,964.00
May	287,847.00	96,371.00	11,450.00	27,170.00	422,838.00
June	287,988.00	96,376.00	11,380.00	27,121.00	422,865.00
TOTAL	\$3,400,912.50	\$1,090,018.00	\$137,043.00	\$310,907.50	\$4,938,881.00

DISTRICT VIII

Headquarters: Fort Myers

Director: Miss Winfred L. Cox

Board Members: A. B. Shogren, Chairman, Sarasota County; Paul G. Franklin, Vice-Chairman, Lee County; Mrs. May D. Durrance, Charlotte County; Edward J. McCann, Charlotte County; Mrs. Joe P. Brown, Collier County; Mrs. Robert A. Griffis, Collier County; Mrs. Jean T. Dowd, DeSoto County; Colonel Read B. Harding, DeSoto County; Lloyd M. Lilly, Glades County; Roger M. Weeks, Glades County; Merle L. Albritton, Hardee County; Reverend Otis W. Garland, Hardee County; Mrs. Wade Hampton, Hendry County; Mrs. Fred C. Sikes, Hendry County; Mrs. Wilma C. Dunty, Highlands County; Charles G. Metcalfe, Highlands County; Sam W. Johnston, Lee County; Miss Jessie P. Miller, Manatee County; R. Alvin Reynolds, Manatee County; Mrs. Harry Coggeshall, Sarasota County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 177,595.50	\$ 52,307.00	\$ 6,675.50	\$ 9,795.00	\$ 246,373.00
August	178,269.00	52,834.00	6,713.50	10,112.00	247,928.50
September	178,496.00	54,059.00	6,746.00	10,616.00	249,917.00
October	178,381.00	54,391.00	6,817.00	11,235.00	250,824.00
November	187,930.00	54,478.00	7,080.00	12,005.00	261,493.00
December	188,032.00	54,336.00	7,064.00	12,227.00	261,659.00
January 1958	187,791.00	54,425.00	7,082.00	12,580.00	261,878.00
February	187,832.00	55,156.00	6,967.00	12,720.00	262,675.00
March	187,721.00	57,022.00	6,807.00	12,774.00	264,324.00
April	187,636.00	57,871.00	6,894.00	12,915.00	265,316.00
May	187,086.00	58,469.00	7,101.00	13,042.00	265,698.00
June	187,605.00	59,032.00	7,246.00	13,392.00	267,275.00
TOTAL	\$2,214,374.50	\$664,380.00	\$83,193.00	\$143,413.00	\$3,105,360.50

DISTRICT IX

Headquarters: Miami

Director: Miss Hazel Adams

Board Members: Thomas B. Duff, Chairman; Dr. Thomas J. Wood, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. James L. Anderson; Mrs. John A. Baker; Mrs. Garland M. Budd; Eugene Burns; Mrs. Virginia Collins; Mrs. Louis Glasser; Mrs. Lloma G. Green; H. L. Gregory; Mrs. Adrian Jacobs; George J. Jones; Dr. Irving Lehrman; Abraham J. Maloff; Henry H. Meador; Mrs. Stanley C. Myers; Sidney H. Palmer; Mrs. Earle M. Rader; Reverend Lloyd Whyte; Harry Zukernick; all of Dade County, and Reverend Ralph Rogers; Mrs. Mervin Russell, of Monroe County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 336,108.00	\$ 114,513.50	\$ 11,941.00	\$ 34,785.50	\$ 497,348.00
August	339,845.50	117,930.50	11,743.00	35,521.50	505,040.50
September	341,763.50	118,870.50	11,787.00	36,681.50	509,102.50
October	345,473.50	120,796.50	11,689.00	37,103.00	515,062.00
November	361,297.00	122,089.50	12,261.50	38,772.00	534,420.00
December	363,236.00	123,196.00	12,183.00	39,273.00	537,888.00
January 1958	362,636.00	124,337.00	12,225.00	39,578.00	538,776.00
February	364,715.00	126,306.00	12,364.00	39,937.00	543,322.00
March	363,127.00	127,009.00	12,048.00	39,812.00	541,996.00
April	361,417.00	128,050.00	11,934.00	39,545.00	540,946.00
May	363,622.00	129,914.00	12,080.00	39,603.00	545,219.00
June	364,660.00	133,287.00	12,090.00	40,902.00	550,939.00
TOTAL	\$4,267,900.50	\$1,486,299.50	\$144,345.50	\$461,513.50	\$6,360,059.00

DISTRICT X

Headquarters: West Palm Beach

Director: Miss Ruth Schad

Board Members: Thomas E. Penick, Chairman, Palm Beach County; Mrs. Anne G. Keen, Vice-Chairman, Indian River County; Curtin R. Coleman, Broward County; Mrs. Mary McEwen, Broward County; James K. Pownall, Broward County; Mrs. Clark S. Rice, Indian River County; Grover C. King, Martin County; Joseph N. Rinker, Martin County; Mrs. Clyde Christopher, Oklawaha County; Mrs. Hiram Raulerson, Oklawaha County; Reverend Paul M. Cassen, Palm Beach County; Mrs. Doris Sasser, Palm Beach County; Mrs. Helen R. Tedder, Palm Beach County; Mrs. George S. Woodward, Palm Beach County; Mrs. Frank M. Bradley, St. Lucie County; Mrs. Lora L. Reaves, St. Lucie County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 205,578.00	\$ 124,045.00	\$ 10,156.50	\$ 18,136.50	\$ 357,916.00
August	204,999.50	128,658.00	10,210.00	18,438.50	362,306.00
September	206,271.00	130,891.00	10,302.50	18,837.00	366,301.50
October	208,395.50	133,258.00	10,601.00	18,861.50	371,116.00
November	218,987.00	132,055.00	10,850.00	20,131.00	382,023.00
December	220,065.00	134,519.00	10,940.00	21,042.00	386,566.00
January 1958	219,176.50	135,546.00	10,956.00	21,182.00	386,860.50
February	218,673.00	138,197.00	10,815.00	21,667.00	389,352.00
March	217,616.00	140,814.00	10,473.00	22,060.00	390,963.00
April	218,886.00	140,993.00	10,430.00	21,763.00	392,072.00
May	219,967.00	145,627.00	10,568.00	21,809.00	397,971.00
June	222,136.00	151,647.00	10,934.00	21,765.00	406,482.00
TOTAL	\$2,580,750.50	\$1,636,250.00	\$127,236.00	\$245,692.50	\$4,589,929.00

DISTRICT XI

Headquarters: Leesburg

Director: Mrs. Genevieve R. Bishop

Board Members: Mrs. Jessie Mae Boring, Chairman, Sumter County; John W. Calvin, Vice-Chairman, Polk County; Mrs. Glenn L. Brown, Lake County; Mrs. R. F. E. Cooke, Lake County; Henry Gatrell, Marion County; Merrill M. Shaw, Marion County; Henry F. Bullard, Polk County; B. J. Langston, Polk County; Mrs. Bess O'Neill, Polk County; Mrs. L. Wallace Riggins, Polk County; Mrs. T. Noble Brown, Sumter County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 327,597.00	\$ 113,413.00	\$ 12,609.50	\$ 29,744.50	\$ 483,364.00
August	328,179.50	114,226.00	12,453.00	30,393.00	485,251.50
September	328,555.00	116,039.00	12,720.50	30,673.50	487,988.00
October	328,876.50	118,303.00	12,554.50	31,076.50	490,810.50
November	345,079.50	118,199.00	12,880.00	33,013.00	509,171.50
December	345,057.00	118,586.00	12,768.00	33,640.00	510,051.00
January 1958	342,795.00	117,169.00	12,540.00	34,127.00	506,631.00
February	341,615.00	116,966.00	12,323.00	33,733.00	504,637.00
March	341,587.00	118,144.00	12,401.00	33,017.00	505,149.00
April	341,506.00	121,272.00	12,472.00	33,338.00	508,588.00
May	340,529.00	121,432.00	12,646.00	32,873.00	507,480.00
June	340,301.00	123,156.00	12,795.00	33,787.00	510,039.00
TOTAL	\$4,051,677.50	\$1,416,905.00	\$151,162.50	\$389,415.50	\$6,009,160.50

DISTRICT XII

Headquarters: Orlando

Director: Miss Anne Curtright

Board Members: Paul Fearington, Chairman, Volusia County; Hayward B. Brown, Vice-Chairman, Volusia County; Ellis E. Lewis, Brevard County; James H. Pruitt, Brevard County; W. F. Cappleman, Orange County; Robert S. Chapman, Orange County; Mrs. Ruth Leedy, Orange County; Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, Orange County; W. L. Sharkey, Orange County; Francis Child, Osceola County; Mrs. P. K. Weaver, Osceola County; Mrs. Mary Holler, Seminole County; George W. Morgan, Seminole County; George I. Fullerton, Volusia County.

MONTHLY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

Month	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	Total
July 1957	\$ 354,949.00	\$ 161,707.00	\$ 13,456.50	\$ 28,374.50	\$ 558,487.00
August	355,502.00	162,940.50	13,556.00	29,184.00	561,182.50
September	356,135.50	163,674.50	13,546.50	29,445.50	562,802.00
October	356,191.00	164,536.50	13,623.00	29,491.50	563,842.00
November	371,882.50	164,433.00	14,125.00	30,908.00	581,348.50
December	371,806.00	164,446.00	14,325.00	31,772.00	582,349.00
January 1958	369,360.00	164,044.00	14,052.00	31,672.00	579,128.00
February	368,291.00	164,925.00	14,034.00	31,446.00	578,696.00
March	366,167.00	166,887.00	13,964.00	30,981.00	577,999.00
April	366,877.00	169,398.00	13,942.00	31,137.00	581,354.00
May	367,833.00	172,065.00	14,112.00	30,899.00	584,909.00
June	367,810.00	172,897.00	14,040.00	30,630.00	585,377.00
TOTAL	\$4,372,804.00	\$1,991,953.50	\$166,776.00	\$365,940.50	\$6,897,474.00

The 21st Annual Report of the State Welfare Board was prepared at the Department of Public Welfare and printed on the department's offset presses. A limited number of copies are available to persons interested in welfare activities.

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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FRANK M. CRAFT, Acting State Welfare Director

**MISS FRANCES DAVIS, Director
Division of Child Welfare**

**MRS. GRACE STEWART, Director
Division of Public Assistance**

**E. LEE McCUBBIN, Director
Division of Commodity Distribution**

**MRS. MARTHA HORNE, Director
Division of Personnel**

**H. DALE KALTER, JR., Director
Division of Finance and Accounts**

**HOWARD CROOM, Director
Division of Research and Statistics**

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

**District 1
MRS. ANNA REARDON**

**District 7
MRS. BETTY S. CORNETTE**

**District 2
MISS SADA BOSTICK**

**District 8
MISS WINFRED L. COX**

**District 3
MRS. FRANCES HOPKINS**

**District 9
MISS HAZEL L. ADAMS**

**District 4
MRS. ELOUISE L. IRWIN**

**District 10
MISS RUTH SCHAD**

**District 5
MISS ESTELLE LONG**

**District 11
ELWOOD SELSOR**

**District 6
MRS. PANSY H. MATTAIR**

**District 12
MISS ANNE CURTRIGHT**